

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. 42

February 10, 1941

No. 6

## IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
LATE CABLES - .....	158
GRAINS -	
Uruguay Aids Wheat Farmers and Controls Bread Prices .....	159
United States Wheat Exports Continue to Decline .....	159
Argentine Corn Plantings Reduced but Crop Prospects Good .....	162
VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS -	
Chinese Peanut Exports Decline .....	164
COTTON - OTHER FIBERS -	
British Cotton Situation at End of 1940 .....	166
United Kingdom Cotton Mills Still Active .....	167
Cotton Statistics .....	168
TOBACCO -	
Canadian Tobacco Situation .....	169
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS -	
Germany Expands Dried-Vegetable Industry .....	174
South African Raisin Production Expected to be Heavier .....	174
War Sharply Reduces United States Deciduous Fruit Exports .....	175
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS -	
United States Cattle and Beef Imports Substantially Smaller in 1940; Increase Indicated for 1941 .....	177
Heavier Mexican Cattle Shipments to United States Probable .....	181

\* \* \* \* \*

- - - - -

L A T E C A B L E S

United Kingdom Ministry of Food announced on February 4 that arrangements had been made with millers and bakers for immediate production of whole-wheat flour and bread in quantities thought to be sufficient to meet all demands for such bread at the price paid for white bread. Extraction rate of 85 percent selected for use because this is expected to provide maximum digestibility and nutriment. Ministry proceeding with plan to introduce white flour of 73-percent extraction reinforced with synthetic vitamin B-1, but this flour and bread will not be available for several months.

- - - - -

Brazil nut declared exports for January from Para, Brazil, to the United States, 915,000 pounds shelled. No exports to other countries. European and Canadian markets remain closed. Demand from the United States considered good.

- - - - -

Activity in Montevideo, Uruguay, wool market greatly diminished by close of week ended February 1 due to uncertainty over future shipping facilities. Nevertheless, price remained firm as high as 34 cents per pound for fine crossbred supers. Estimated 2,500,000 pounds of all kinds left for disposal as remnant of current clip.

- - - - -

Wool exports from Argentina during week ended January 30 amounted to 15,000,000 pounds of which 13,000,000 were exported to the United States. Market remained strong and prices advanced for fine and fine crossbreds. United States demand continued active. Wool reported as accumulating in hands of exporters due to inadequate shipping space.

- - - - -

N O T I C E - The monthly statistics on foreign trade of the United States in agricultural products will be published separately in future as a supplement to Foreign Crops and Markets instead of being included in the regular issue, and will be mailed to all subscribers. The supplement covering the period, July-December 1940, will be mailed this week.

\* \* \* \* \*

- - - - -

G R A I N S

URUGUAY AIDS WHEAT FARMERS  
AND CONTROLS BREAD PRICES . . .

Following two short wheat harvests, the Government of Uruguay has passed legislation designed to aid farmers and at the same time to prevent an increase in bread prices, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Preliminary crop estimates indicate that the 1940-41 outturn will fall below domestic requirements (see Foreign Crops and Markets for January 27, 1940), as a result of heavy rains and windstorms in December.

In order to control speculation, a fixed price to producers was established for the new crop of 7.50 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$1.34 per bushel at the controlled exchange rate of 1 peso equals 65.83 cents), but provision was also made to assist producers suffering crop losses. In cases of total loss, they will be paid 20 pesos per hectare (\$5.33 per acre); where yields averaged less than 300 kilograms per hectare (4.5 bushels per acre), 5 pesos per hectare (\$1.33 per acre) will be paid; and where yields were less than 400 kilograms (5.9 bushels), 3 pesos (\$0.80) will be paid. Millers purchasing domestic wheat from the 1940-41 crop are to receive from the Government 1.70 pesos per 100 kilograms (51 cents per 100 pounds) in order that the cost of bread will not be affected by the price established for wheat. The expense involved in carrying out these measures will be met, it was stated, by exchange profits accruing to the Bank of the Republic from sales of imported wheat to local millers.

On January 3, 1941, further legislation established maximum prices for the sale of flour: 75 centésimos per 10 kilograms (2.2 cents per pound) for first quality and 92 centésimos (2.7 cents) for superfine flour. At the same time, prices of bread in Montevideo were fixed at 10 centésimos per kilogram (3 cents per pound) for the first quality and 15 centésimos (4.5 cents) for special quality. Prior to the establishment of these prices, a quarterly premium of 15 centésimos per 100 kilograms (4.5 cents per 100 pounds) was paid on first-quality flour sold by millers to the bakeries maintained by the municipality for the purpose of providing cheap bread for the poor.

- - - - -

UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORTS  
CONTINUE TO DECLINE . . .

Exports of wheat, including flour in terms of grain, during July-December, the first half of the current marketing season, totaled 20,415,000 bushels as compared with 33,167,000 and 49,328,000 bushels, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1939 and 1938. Shipments to nearly all markets of the world have declined this season.



UNITED STATES: Exports of wheat, including flour,  
to principal countries of destination,  
July-December, 1938-1940

Country of destination	July-December					
	Exports			Percentage of total		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	: 1,000 : bushels	: 1,000 : bushels	: 1,000 : bushels	: Per- cent	: Per- cent	: Per- cent
United Kingdom .....	9,075:	2,754:	2,511:	18.4:	8.3:	12.3
Ireland .....	3,056:	302:	939:	6.2:	0.9:	4.6
Netherlands .....	11,301:	5,764:	0:	22.9:	17.4:	0
Belgium .....	5,406:	5,040:	0:	10.9:	15.2:	0
Greece .....	350:	85:	8:	0.7:	.2:	-
Other Europe .....	5,802:	3,146:	910:	11.8:	9.5:	4.5
Total Europe .....	34,990:	17,091:	4,368:	70.9:	51.5:	21.4
Costa Rica .....	266:	294:	267:	.5:	.9:	1.3
Guatemala .....	261:	263:	204:	.5:	.8:	1.0
Honduras .....	135:	153:	90:	.3:	.5:	.4
Nicaragua .....	96:	146:	109:	.2:	.4:	.5
Panama, Republic of .....	229:	258:	253:	.5:	.8:	1.2
Panama Canal Zone .....	102:	111:	111:	.2:	.3:	.5
El Salvador .....	204:	177:	80:	.4:	.5:	.4
Cuba .....	2,403:	2,490:	2,149:	4.9:	7.5:	10.5
Mexico .....	628:	118:	91:	1.3:	.4:	.5
Dominican Republic .....	120:	129:	122:	.3:	.4:	.6
Haiti, Republic of .....	196:	223:	160:	.4:	.7:	.8
Bolivia .....	12:	10:	9:	- :	- :	.1
Brazil .....	64:	92:	180:	.1:	.3:	.9
Colombia .....	192:	273:	79:	.4:	.8:	.4
Ecuador .....	209:	502:	165:	.4:	1.5:	.8
Peru .....	106:	45:	39:	.2:	.1:	.2
Venezuela .....	766:	1,028:	933:	1.6:	3.1:	4.6
Others a/ .....	15:	b/ :	0:	- :	- :	0
Total c/ .....	6,009:	6,312:	5,041:	12.2:	19.0:	24.7
West Indies d/ .....	605:	509:	345:	1.2:	1.5:	1.7
Orient e/ .....	1,916:	3,756:	7,095:	3.9:	11.3:	34.8
Philippine Islands .....	2,114:	2,495:	1,920:	4.3:	7.5:	9.4
British West Africa .....	307:	292:	186:	.6:	.9:	.9
Others .....	3,387:	2,712:	1,460:	6.9:	8.3:	7.1
Total all countries .....	49,328:	33,167:	20,415:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

b/ Less than 500 bushels.

c/ Twenty Latin American Republics and Republic of Panama.

d/ British, French, and Netherlands West Indies.

e/ China, Japan, Hong Kong, and Kwantung.

While the United Kingdom has taken almost as much United States wheat as in July-December 1939, and shipments to Ireland have been more than three times as large, the combined exports to these markets in both years have fallen to a fraction of the total reported for July-December 1938. Since the beginning of the European War, United States exports to these two markets have accounted for practically all the wheat destined for Europe; the total so far this season is less than 5 million bushels as against European totals in July-December 1939 and 1938 of 17 and 35 million bushels, respectively.

Exports of United States wheat to the Latin American countries have also declined this season; a total of 5 million bushels, mostly in the form of flour, compares with 6 million bushels destined for these markets in July-December of both 1939 and 1938. Shipments to Brazil alone show an increase.

The most important markets for United States wheat and flour during July-December 1940 were found in the Far East, largely as a result of the export subsidy on shipments from the Pacific Coast to China and Hong Kong, which was discontinued on October 8. Despite a continuation of payments on exports to the Philippine Islands, the total destined for this market, all in the form of flour, has reached only 1.9 million bushels this season as against 2.5 and 2.1 million in July-December 1939 and 1938, respectively.

UNITED STATES: Exports of wheat, including flour, by months,  
1914-15, 1915-16, and 1937-38 to 1940-41

Month	1914-15	1915-16	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
July.....	30,343	11,826	3,385	12,764	7,270	3,698
August.....	27,763	20,599	7,233	11,670	8,935	2,976
September.....	31,681	26,514	4,712	5,358	5,675	3,045
October.....	25,935	24,023	9,329	5,727	4,629	4,422
November.....	26,195	19,520	8,597	6,918	4,173	4,069
December.....	37,489	20,762	11,857	6,891	2,485	2,205
Total, 6 months.....	179,406	123,244	45,113	49,328	33,167	20,415
January.....	32,380	21,223	10,276	12,619	2,650	-
February.....	31,739	21,333	10,466	11,946	3,818	-
March.....	28,483	24,372	10,565	11,087	6,728	-
April.....	29,511	22,687	8,518	9,518	3,837	-
May.....	20,558	20,860	13,246	14,489	2,239	-
June.....	13,625	12,502	9,010	6,797	1,835	-
Total, 12 months.....	335,702	246,221	107,194	115,784	54,274	-

Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

Although there is no marked seasonal trend in monthly exports from the United States, during the first 2 years of the World War, more than half the annual total was shipped during July-December. In 1937-38 and 1938-39, the reverse was true. In 1939-40, the first year of the present European War, the export movement was again heavier in the first half of the season, and under existing conditions prospects for the remainder of 1940-41 indicate that the same will be the case this year.

# ARGENTINE CORN PLANTINGS REDUCED BUT CROP PROSPECTS GOOD . . .

The first official estimate of corn plantings in Argentina for the 1940-41 crop was placed at 15,320,000 acres, according to information cabled from Buenos Aires to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This compares with 17,791,000 acres, the first official estimate of plantings for 1939-40, and 15,937,000 acres, the average area planted to corn during 1934-35 to 1938-39. Although the abandonment during 1939-40 was not so high as the average during the preceding 10 years, it amounted to about 21 percent, leaving 14,072,000 acres for harvest, from which a crop of 408 million bushels was obtained, the third largest on record in Argentina.

## ARGENTINA: Acreage, production, and exports of corn, 1929-30 to 1940-41

Year	Acreage		Production	Exports a/
	Planted	Harvested		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1929-30 .....	13,955	10,428	280,617	206,421
1930-31 .....	13,776	11,577	419,661	327,759
1931-32 .....	14,468	9,518	299,329	250,712
1932-33 .....	14,539	9,373	267,761	209,378
1933-34 .....	16,096	10,161	256,913	209,541
1934-35 .....	17,368	14,091	451,943	311,882
1935-36 .....	18,854	12,650	395,694	352,316
1936-37 .....	15,051	10,776	340,147	270,027
1937-38 .....	15,318	7,308	174,163	115,521
1938-39 .....	13,096	8,653	191,485	133,441
1939-40 .....	17,791	14,072	408,442	b/ 55,600
1940-41 .....	15,320	-	-	-

Compiled from official statistics except as noted.

a/ April-March marketing years following harvest.

b/ April-December official; Broomhall's weekly shipments during January.



- - - - -

The condition of the current crop is reported to be excellent. If the average yield per planted acre of the 10-year period 1929-30 to 1938-39 is realized this year, 20.2 bushels, the 1940-41 crop will approximate 310 million bushels, which is about the average in Argentina. But, with a continuation of present prospects, the yield is likely to be as high or higher than that of 1939-40 with a correspondingly larger crop, perhaps 355 million bushels.

Such an outcome would add to current storage difficulties in Argentina. Exportation from the 1939-40 crop has been greatly below the usual level of the Argentine corn movement. Official trade returns for April-December plus Broomhall's reports of weekly shipments for January indicate that not more than 56 million bushels left the country during April-January. Despite the efforts of the Government to expand domestic consumption through the use of unshelled corn for fuel, increased feeding to livestock, and the utilization of this grain for various industrial purposes, the exportable surplus from the 1939-40 crop was officially estimated on January 25 at 256 million bushels. Unless greater outlets for the disposal of present supplies, both at home and abroad, become available during February-March, the last 2 months of the marketing season, about 245 million bushels will remain for carry-over into the new season, beginning April 1. This amount added to a prospective crop of 310-355 million bushels would indicate an exportable surplus for next season of from 455 to 500 million bushels, after an allowance of as much as 100 million bushels is made for domestic utilization.

As a result of heavy supplies of both corn and wheat, the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture announced on January 10 that the Government's program for constructing grain elevators throughout the country would be pushed. Several large elevators already under way at some of the principal ports will be completed as soon as possible, work on several others at terminal ports will be started, and about 250 smaller elevators will be built at various inland points.

By a decree of August 14, 1940, the Argentine Government authorized the Grain Board to purchase the 1939-40 corn crop at fixed minimum prices based on 4.75 pesos per 100 kilograms (about 36 cents per bushel) for shelled corn, sacked and in good export condition, delivered at the port of Buenos Aires. Purchases of ear corn were also authorized at a discount of 90 centavos (about 7 cents). The Ministry of Agriculture has now been notified that the Government will also buy the new corn crop, but no announcement was made regarding the price to be paid to producers. It was further reported that the Government was considering the advisability of establishing a greatly reduced price for old-crop corn on farms as a means of stimulating domestic utilization and thereby making room for the new crop.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OIL SEEDSCHINESE PEANUT EXPORTS DECLINE . . .

The 1940 peanut production in China was considered an average crop. Data for all China are not available but the estimate for free China is placed at 2.7 million pounds compared with 2.5 million for 1939. Weather conditions in 1940 were favorable during the late growing season and ideal for harvesting. The quality of the peanuts is considered fairly good, although the size is not large and varies in the growing districts.

During the 1939-40 (November-October) season the Tsingtao export trade in peanut products fell considerably below that of the previous year. Trade figures for the entire country are not available; however, Tsingtao is the most important commercial market in China, as Shantung Province is the chief area producing peanuts for export.

The European war is responsible, to some extent, for the decrease in foreign trade, as Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Great Britain took only a fraction of their former amounts. A new market for peanut kernels and unshelled nuts was found in South America, notably Chile, and it is possible that this outlet can be developed further.

CHINA: Exports of peanuts from Tsingtao, by destination,  
November-October 1938-39 to 1939-40

Country	1938-39		1939-40	
	Unshelled	Shelled	Unshelled	Shelled
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada .....	1,568	11,726	1,769	18,326
United States .....	-	70	1,224	761
Japan .....	3,174	14,067	478	3,717
Germany .....	168	7,181	0	1,318
Kwantung Leased Territory .....	0	0	0	5,335
Taiwan .....	0	627	0	9,958
France .....	1,773	5,666	0	0
Great Britain .....	306	2,612	0	0
Netherlands .....	1,854	8,465	112	0
Chile .....	0	0	582	7,354
Other countries .....	1,913	19,492	704	1,492
Total .....	10,756	69,926	4,869	48,261

Compiled from official sources.

Shipments to Taiwan were thought to be destined for South China ports. The restrictions on trade with these ports may have been

circumvented by Japanese firms shipping to Taiwan, where the cargo was transshipped. Exports to Japan and the United States were practically all transit cargo to Canada. Shipments of peanut kernels to Kwantung Leased Territory were probably transshipped to Germany, as Manchuria and the Leased Territory have substantial quantities of peanuts available for export.

The decrease in peanut-oil exports was not so great. The practical loss of Germany as a customer for Tsingtao oil dealt a particularly hard blow to the market early in the 1939-40 season, but arrangements to ship the oil in drums to Dairen and Siberia, with some from Dairen to Italy and then to Germany, made limited sales possible, but the exact amounts are not known. Official figures show that shipments of oil to Germany this season were approximately 25 million pounds less than in 1938-39. The loss of European markets was offset to some extent by the increase in purchases made by Canada. A large portion of the peanut oil shown in the Chinese customs returns as exported to the United States went to Canada. The reason for this is that shipments are made by way of the Panama Canal to New York, then by rail to Canada.

CHINA: Exports of peanut oil from Tsingtao, by destination,  
November-October 1938-39 and 1939-40

Country	1938-39	1939-40
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Canada .....	3,619	5,166
United States .....	11,917	35,196
Japan .....	7,661	1,986
Kwantung Leased Territory .....	1,569	2,113
Taiwan .....	925	232
Germany .....	25,230	507
Italy .....	0	2,219
Netherlands .....	5,118	0
Other countries .....	695	539
Total .....	56,734	47,958

Compiled from official sources.

The prices of peanut oil and kernels fluctuated widely during 1940, ranging from \$1.12 to \$2.25 per 100 pounds for kernels and \$2.31 to \$4.60 for oil. Quotations on the Tsingtao Produce Exchange were influenced by the depreciation in value of the currency and the desire of local brokers to dispose of their depreciating money by buying commodities, the developments in the European war, short arrivals of peanuts from the interior, and various attempts at price control by the Japanese authorities.



C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

## BRITISH COTTON SITUATION

AT END OF 1940 . . . . .

The year 1940 has been, on the whole, a favorable one for the British cotton trade, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. It has brought, in the words of a high cotton authority, "more employment, more orders, more profits," yet it has been, paradoxically, a period of steadily increasing troubles. The full impact of the war finally fell upon the cotton trade and industry during the second half of 1940, and 1941 promises to be difficult and uncertain.

Developments of a disruptive or restrictive character since mid-1940 include the further reduction of export outlets for cotton goods, sharper rationing of domestic cotton-goods consumption, curtailment of raw-cotton imports by rationing of shipping space, reduction and redirection (as to origin) of new buying through import licensing and foreign exchange control, introduction of official price-control measures for raw cotton and cotton yarns, and, more recently, direct restriction of the consumption of American cotton. Also unfavorable are the growing indications of labor shortage arising out of the drift of workers into war industries and the services, and the scarcity of certain grades and staples of raw material required for particular purposes.

Recent developments favorable for the cotton trade and industry have been distinctly few. Most important of all has been the placing, intermittently throughout 1940 and continuing to the end of the year, of a substantial volume of orders for Government account. These have been of enough importance, coupled with the remaining business for domestic and export account, to enable the maintenance of a relatively favorable level of operations in both spinning and weaving branches of the industry taken as a whole. Trade reports indicate that spinning-mill activity in mid-December was still about 75 percent of full single-shift operations in the Egyptian section and about 85 percent in the American section. Year-end financial reports of cotton manufacturers, moreover, reflect a very favorable year in 1940, despite all the difficulties that have had to be faced.

The outlook for the cotton trade, however, is highly uncertain on two scores; raw-material difficulties seem likely to be encountered in 1941, and outlets for goods may also be somewhat impaired. The shipping situation seems certain to place distinct limits upon the amount of raw cotton that can be brought to the United Kingdom in 1941, at a time when the generous cushion of cotton stocks has been materially lowered and also impaired as to the selection of cotton available for particular requirements. As to the consumption side, the outlook for home trade



remains distinctly discouraging despite a more liberal textile rationing for 1941. Overseas trade, on the other hand, has recently given grounds for encouragement as a result of some improvement of new business booked from most of the important overseas markets still open to British trade. The value of British exports of cotton yarns and manufactures in 1940 held up well, but there was a decline of more than 20 percent in the volume of piecegoods and of more than 35 percent in the weight of yarns, compared with 1939.

It is obvious that the shipping situation and foreign exchange considerations are the two fundamental factors behind the unfavorable development of conditions in the cotton industry in recent months. The shortage of shipping facilities has been the main reason for the decline in the volume of cotton imports. Foreign exchange considerations have also been behind some of the quantitative restrictions on cotton movement and consumption, particularly of American cotton, but perhaps an even more important effect of the exchange factor has been the noteworthy effort of the British Cotton Control authorities to shift purchases of cotton from countries requiring payment in foreign exchange to areas where payment can be made in sterling, i.e. Empire countries and allied territory in Africa.

UNITED KINGDOM COTTON MILLS  
STILL ACTIVE . . . . .

Futures trading at Liverpool during the week ended January 31 was quiet. Interest centered on Government policies, which appeared to be increasingly restrictive in regard to all forward business. Merchants have been warned not to sell cotton forward, of which imports have not yet been secured. It was also said that import licenses will be issued only for prompt shipment. It is anticipated that the Government will accumulate stocks in producing centers by direct bulk purchases, from which to make shipments as needs require and facilities permit. Purchases by the Ministry of Supply of the Peruvian crop surplus and of Brazilian cotton have recently been reported as completed or in prospect. American "agreement" cotton continues to be released by the Cotton Controller.

Manchester trade reports indicated active demand for yarn and cloth owing to rumors that yarn margins will probably be increased. Producers are holding back, however, because their order books are well filled in relation to existing production possibilities, which are somewhat restricted as a result of labor shortages and other wartime factors. Mill activity in the week ended January 31 was reported irregular, but fairly well maintained.

## COTTON STATISTICS . . .

COTTON: Spot prices per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool, January 31, 1941, with comparisons

Description	1940				1941			
	December		January		January		January	
	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -								
Middling .....	14.14	14.31	14.71	14.66	14.67	14.57	14.51	
Low Middling .....	13.22	13.30	13.70	13.65	13.67	13.57	13.50	
Egyptian (Fully Good Fair) -								
Giza 7 .....	20.91	20.49	20.43	20.29	20.34	20.29	20.21	
Uppers .....	19.49	18.87	18.77	18.65	18.67	18.60	18.57	
Brazilian (Fair) - a/								
Sao Paulo .....	14.31	14.31	14.71	14.66	14.67	14.57	14.51	
Indian -								
Broach (Fully Good) .....	11.67	11.76	11.99	12.24	12.83	12.86	12.80	
Central Provinces (Superfine) ..	12.18	12.26	12.49	12.66	13.25	13.18	13.11	
Oomra No. 1 (Fine) .....	11.22	11.30	11.54	11.71	12.21	12.19	12.13	
Sind (Fine) .....	10.97	10.88	10.92	10.92	-	-	-	
Peruvian (Good) -								
Tanguis .....	17.07	17.07	17.48	17.42	-	-	-	

Compiled from the Weekly Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd. and the New York Cotton Exchange Daily Report. Quotations converted from sterling at official rate.

a/ Prices of North Brazilian have not been quoted since December 2, 1940.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual 1938-39, 1939-40, and August 1 to January 30, 1939-40 and 1940-41 a/ (Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		Aug. 1 to Jan. 30	
	1938-39		1939-40	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom .....	478	2,019	1,381	323
Continental Europe .....	1,792	2,478	1,675	150
Total Europe .....	2,270	4,497	3,056	473
Japan .....	905	960	602	60
Other countries .....	393	990	579	139
Total .....	3,568	6,447	4,237	672
Linters .....	215	0	172	25
Total, excluding linters	3,353	6,447	4,065	647

Compiled from Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.

a/ Includes linters.

- - - - -  
T O B A C C O

CANADIAN TOBACCO SITUATION . . .

Reduced production, lack of export markets, and new import restrictions feature the current tobacco situation in Canada, according to a report received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from Agricultural Attaché Clifford C. Taylor at Ottawa. Prices for the 1940 flue-cured crop in Ontario were somewhat higher, due partly to better quality. Increased duties and excise taxes have not yet caused any perceptible reduction in Canadian tobacco consumption; on the contrary, consumption has continued to increase. The strict limitation on imports of unmanufactured tobacco and the exclusion of tobacco products from abroad is merely the culmination of a long-time trend toward self-sufficiency in the Canadian tobacco industry.

Production

The 1940 crop was greatly reduced as a result of marked decreases in the planted area and because of adverse weather conditions in Ontario during the growing and harvesting periods. Smaller crops characterized nearly every type, particularly that of flue-cured tobacco in Ontario. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, January 21, 1941.)

Production figures for flue-cured tobacco in Ontario are still somewhat in doubt. Appraisers of the Marketing Association, who visited all of the kilns of association members, recorded 32,540,000 pounds for Ontario, of which 253,725 pounds were classed as nondescript and unmarketable. Ordinarily, the appraisers' estimate is fairly correct, but there are indications that the weight of the 1940 crop was over-estimated by possibly 5 or 10 percent and that the crop as actually delivered will be found to be only about 30,000,000 pounds. About 35 or 40 percent of the farms in Ontario harvested only partial crops, frost having destroyed the unharvested portion of the plant, consisting of tips and upper leaves.

The 1941 acreage of flue-cured tobacco will probably be restricted, as in 1940, to two-thirds of the acreage grown by association members in 1939. The control of the important Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association over its members has not been noticeably impaired by the dissatisfaction of the last 12 months. It should be noted that this unrest culminated in the organization of the Union Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association, which seeks to displace the Marketing Association. There was no conspicuous increase in 1940 in the number of new nonmember growers; resignations of association members, on the other hand, totaled only 38 growers - principally small producers. The members of the new competitive organization are not definitely known except those whose names appear as its directors. The Marketing Association has asked each of the latter to resign from the competitive organization or else be dropped from the Marketing Association. In nearly every case they have chosen the former alternative.



In July the Marketing Association sends registered letters to each member whose measured acreage is found to exceed his allotment. Unless the excess acreage is abandoned, the member is blacklisted and therefore unable to find a regular buyer for his crop. Last July 748 registered letters were mailed to members advising them that their acreage was in excess of their allotments, and 110 of these were subsequently blacklisted. These numbers were the highest in the history of the organization, probably because of the one-third curtailment of acreage allotments.

### Prices

Enough of the 1940 crop of Canadian tobacco has been sold to indicate that prices are higher than last year for flue-cured tobacco but slightly lower for all other types. Practically all of the flue-cured grown in Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia was sold promptly, except about 4 million pounds, a large part of which was grown by non-members in the new belt of Ontario. Approximately 90 percent of the burley tobacco has been sold, 45 percent of the cigar leaf, 18 percent of the large pipe, 35 to 40 percent of medium pipe, and about 60 percent of the small pipe tobacco.

The negotiated minimum-average price for flue-cured tobacco grown by members of the Marketing Association is 20.5 cents (Canadian currency) per pound as compared with 19.5 cents last year. The negotiated minimum average price for burley tobacco this year is only 12.16 cents per pound as compared with 13.67 cents last year. Actual average prices usually exceed the negotiated minimum average prices slightly.

CANADA: Actual average prices paid to tobacco growers,  
1939 and 1940

Description	Canadian currency per pound	
	1939	1940
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Flue-cured -		
Ontario .....	20.3	21.0
Quebec .....	19.0	20.0
British Columbia .....	14.5	18.7
Burley .....	13.8	12.2
Cigar leaf .....	10.2	8.7
Large pipe .....	7.5	6.5 - 7.0
Medium pipe .....	a/	10.0
Small pipe .....	18.0	15.0 -16.0

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Included with "Large pipe."



### Market Outlook

Reduction of the 1940 tobacco crop almost to the level of domestic consumption has greatly improved the market position. Growers of flue-cured tobacco in Quebec have sold the remainder of their 1939 crop; in Ontario only about 9 million pounds of that crop remain in the hands of growers, and 2 million pounds are owned by a processing company. Owing to the complete absence of any export market in the United Kingdom this year, only two tobacco companies were active buyers of flue-cured tobacco. The companies that usually buy for the British market were almost entirely inactive.

Canada has never had any important export markets except the United Kingdom. Efforts are now being made to obtain markets in Australia and New Zealand. The Australian Government has authorized exchange to be released for the purchase in Canada of 400,000 to 500,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco, but it remains to be seen whether Australian importers will make use of the opportunity. More recently it has been stated that negotiations were under way for the purchase of approximately 6 million pounds of Canadian tobacco by the Australian tobacco companies and that the Canadian Government is negotiating with the Government of New Zealand for the purchase of a specified quantity of Canadian tobacco.

Efforts of the newly formed Union Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association to establish itself in competition with the Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association of Ontario are linked with the possibility of establishing an export outlet in Africa. According to the local press, the Union has been negotiating with a native buyer from the African Gold Coast, and has required its members to sign promissory notes of \$100 each to guarantee delivery of their crops. These notes have been endorsed for the account of the prospective buyer, who has indicated that he could handle about 6 million pounds. It is believed, however, that the growers who signed the notes were not fully aware of the consequences and that many of them have sold their crops through the Marketing Association, thereby making themselves liable to the payment of the promissory notes. There are indications that the Gold Coast buyer intends to sell in Canada a considerable part of such tobacco as is delivered to him, and that he entertains no hope of exporting as much as 6 million pounds to the African Gold Coast.

Press reports indicate that the new association has contracted for the processing of from 1 to 5 million pounds and has completed financial arrangements for making payments to the growers and to the processing plant, using warehouse receipts as collateral security.

### Consumption

Consumption of tobacco in Canada continues to increase despite increases in tobacco taxation and higher retail prices. Withdrawals

of tobacco for taxation during January-November 1940, as compared with the high levels established in the same months of 1939, were increased as follows: Cigarettes, 5.8 percent; cigars, 23.8 percent; and cut tobacco, 7.1 percent. Decreases in the less-important items were: Plug tobacco, 2.6 percent; and snuff, 1.7 percent. Cut tobacco and cigarettes represent the bulk of consumption, so that the aggregate increase appears to be 6 or 7 percent.

It is estimated from the January-November withdrawals that the total output of tobacco products in 1940 amounted to about 53.4 million pounds. As tobacco products manufactured in Canada are reported to weigh 4 or 5 percent more than the tobacco used in their manufacture, the total output of 53.4 million pounds represents a leaf consumption in 1940 of about 51 million pounds. In recent years Canadian manufacturers have used only about 5 million pounds per year of imported leaf, the remainder being Canadian grown. In addition, there is a small amount of tobacco, especially in Quebec, that is consumed without passing through the manufacturing industry.

CANADA: Consumption of leaf in tobacco factories,  
and output of products therefrom, 1936-1938

Description	1936	1937	1938
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<u>Leaf consumed</u>			
Imported .....	6.0	6.3	4.8
Canadian .....	33.5	37.7	39.5
Other (stems) .....	.1	.0	.0
Total .....	39.6	44.0	44.4
<u>Output of products</u>			
Cigarettes, 2.6 pounds per thousand .....	14.6	17.5	17.9
Cigars, 19.6 pounds per thousand .....	2.3	2.5	2.6
Smoking tobacco .....	20.6	22.4	22.8
Chewing tobacco .....	2.9	2.8	2.6
Snuff .....	.8	.8	.8
Total .....	41.2	46.0	46.7

Compiled from official sources.

Tobacco imports into Canada, having been largely displaced by Canadian-grown tobacco during the past two decades, were virtually eliminated by the War Exchange Conservation Act, which became effective December 2, 1940. The Act prohibits imports of manufactured tobacco from nonsterling countries and permits the importation of unmanufactured tobacco only on a limited and sharply diminishing scale. Exception is made of goods in transit and, until February 28, 1941, of goods ordered but not yet shipped. The prohibition of imports of manufactured tobacco is of minor importance. During the year ended September 30, 1940, such imports amounted to only 197,000 pounds, a considerable part of which came from the United Kingdom.



The restriction against the importation of unmanufactured tobacco except under rigidly limited permits is of more significance. Such imports in 1939-40 amounted to 4.1 million pounds, most of which, chiefly flue-cured, was from the United States. The virtual exclusion hereafter of unmanufactured tobacco from nonsterling countries is the culmination of other recently imposed import restrictions. Since September 1939, imports from the United States have been subject to an exchange discount of 9.91 percent, and since June 1940 all imports from non-Empire countries have been subject to a special wartime import tax of 10 percent.

The increases in excise taxes on tobacco and tobacco products in September 1939 and again in June 1940, although operating to increase costs to manufacturers and to consumers, applied equally to imported and to Canadian tobacco. It should not be assumed that recent changes in import duties are entirely responsible for the decline in imports. Earlier measures had already caused imported leaf tobacco to be largely displaced by Canadian-grown leaf. The proportion of imported leaf used by Canadian manufacturers declined from 64.5 percent of the total consumption in 1921 to 10.9 percent of the total in 1938.

### Exports

The British Government has released no foreign exchange for the purchase of Canadian tobacco this season. A year ago exchange was released for the purchase of only 8 million pounds, of which 5 million were flue-cured and the remainder burley and other types. During the year ended September 30, 1940, Canada exported only 12.8 million pounds of leaf tobacco as compared with 30.5 million pounds in the previous year, chiefly flue-cured tobacco for the United Kingdom. It was the loss of the export market for leaf tobacco in the United Kingdom that forced a one-third curtailment of the flue-cured area in 1940 - a curtailment that is expected to be continued in 1941.

Exports of manufactured tobacco were insignificant. Exports of stems and cuttings, which had been unusually large in 1938-39, dropped back to only 121,000 pounds. Exports of cigarettes increased after Canadian troops went overseas, but were still insignificant.

### Stocks

Canadian stocks of domestic leaf tobacco on September 30, 1940, were reported to be nearly 112 million pounds, or 42 million pounds more than the year before. They were the highest on record for that time of year and represented over 2 years' requirements for Canadian consumption. Most of the stocks consist of flue-cured tobacco, the increase during 1939-40 being greatly influenced by the large flue-cured crop of 1939 and the drastic curtailment of exports to the United Kingdom.

\* \* \* \* \*

- - - - -

F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

GERMANY EXPANDS

DRIED-VEGETABLE INDUSTRY . . .

A considerable expansion in the dried-vegetable industry in Germany has taken place, especially since the outbreak of the current war, according to reports received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The war has been a major factor in this development. The army demand has been active, since dried vegetables are much more easily transported, stored, and handled than the fresh product. Drying vegetables is also said to have the advantage of reduced labor and other costs.

During the war of 1914-1918, a marked expansion in the industry took place, with some 400 factories operating at that time. The quality of the products during that period, however, is reported to have left much to be desired. After the war, the size of the industry was sharply reduced, and only about six factories were in operation by the middle of the 1920's. After 1933, with the introduction of the Labor Service, the expansion of the army, the increase in factory kitchens, and, above all, the outbreak of war, the capacity of the industry proved inadequate. Consequently, the number of factories increased rapidly from 6 in 1933 to 30 in 1938, and 60 a year later. In 1940 the number of plants reached 120.

The recent expansion of the industry has been closely controlled by the Central Marketing Association of the German Horticultural Industry. Licensed plants are required to satisfy high technical standards. To avoid the danger of burning the vegetables, the use of heating gas is positively forbidden; under the regulations, only warm air may be used for dehydration.

Canning factories have been greatly handicapped by a lack of tin and have gone into the drying and, in some cases, the freezing of vegetables. Advanced technical methods have been introduced by processors so that the industry is now highly mechanized. Although some plants are said to still use oven driers, other types, such as tunnel, vacuum, and belt driers are also used. The development of a vacuum drier is reported to have been encouraged by the army, since it is said that vitamins are retained better by this method.

- - - - -

SOUTH AFRICA RAISIN PRODUCTION

EXPECTED TO BE HEAVIER . . .

A preliminary estimate of the 1941 raisin production in the Union of South Africa places the crop at 12,500 short tons, compared with an estimated production of 11,100 tons in 1940, according to reports



received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The 1940 crop was about 40 percent above the average for the 10 years, 1929-1938, but was below the 1938 production of 11,600 tons. Several factors are expected to contribute to the heavier 1941 production. The number of producing vines in South Africa has been increasing; the total for 1941 has been estimated at 135 million, or about 11 million more than in the 1939 season. The volume of raisins produced, however, is more directly dependent on the amount of wine made and the amount of fresh grapes exported than on the number of producing vines.

The situation regarding prospective fresh-grape exports from South Africa in 1941 is confused at present. The United Kingdom normally takes practically the entire export crop. It was announced in the fall that the United Kingdom would take 1,700,000 trays (of 10 pounds) of grapes during the coming season, should shipping facilities be available. On December 2, however, it was announced in London that the importation of all types of soft fruit would have to be curtailed because of the shortage of ships. Thus, South African growers, faced with the possibility of a considerably reduced export to the United Kingdom, may expand their raisin production to save a portion of the grape crop by converting it into a less perishable form.

The centralization of control of the wine industry also may tend to increase raisin production. Recent legislation placed control of the wine industry in the hands of the Cooperative Wine Growers Association. The control has been designed to limit production of wines and to encourage the production of other grape products. Under the plan, production of wine will be placed under quota and sold at prices established by the Association. Accordingly, the control is expected to divert into drying, grapes that might have been used for wine.

Statistics on South African raisin exports for 1940 are not available, but reports indicate that there will be no carry-over by the time the 1941 crop becomes available. The big question facing the industry during the coming season is the volume of raisins to be purchased by the United Kingdom. Should British purchases be curtailed as a result of war conditions, a considerable surplus may appear during the season. At present, the South African market remains good. Domestic consumption of raisins is expected to increase, in view of the heavier production and the difficulties now being experienced in importing certain other dried fruits.

#### WAR SHARPLY REDUCES UNITED STATES DECIDUOUS FRUIT EXPORTS . . . . .

Reduced shipments to Europe as a result of the current war were responsible for the substantial decline in exports of deciduous fruit

and fruit products from the United States during the 1939-40 season, July to June, according to a report recently released by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. <sup>1/</sup> Shipments to markets outside of Europe were maintained, or, in certain cases, increased, except for fresh grapes, but markets outside of Europe account for only a small proportion of the normal export movement. Of the 14 products covered under this classification, only exports of canned fruits for salad and cocktail were above the movement during the previous season, while the other commodities registered a decline of between 14 and 90 percent.

UNITED STATES: Index of exports of specified deciduous fruits  
and fruit products, July-June, 1936-37 to 1939-40

Product	Average 1931-32 to 1935-36 = 100				1938-39 = 100
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1939-40
<u>Fresh</u>					
Apples, total . . . .	52	85	94	25	27
Boxes . . . . .	67	97	100	29	29
Barrels . . . . .	29	57	63	18	28
Baskets . . . . .	38	143	250	26	10
Pears . . . . .	120	123	156	85	54
Grapes . . . . .	147	223	255	191	75
<u>Dried</u>					
Apples . . . . .	66	76	98	52	48
Apple waste . . . . .	112	234	234	23	10
Pears . . . . .	108	82	128	73	57
Fruit compote . . . .	67	96	155	116	75
Raisins . . . . .	105	133	144	119	83
Prunes . . . . .	82	107	107	60	56
<u>Canned</u>					
Apples . . . . .	75	74	93	81	86
Pears . . . . .	92	81	106	85	80
Fruit salad . . . . .	112	95	126	136	108

Compiled from official sources.

In a special appendix to the report, a representative list of wartime control measures affecting international trade in fruits and fruit products by both importing and exporting countries is presented.

\* \* \* \* \*

<sup>1/</sup> The report, entitled "Statistical Report of the United States Deciduous Fruit Export Season, 1939-40," may be secured from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## L I V E S T O C K   A N D   A N I M A L   P R O D U C T S

## UNITED STATES CATTLE AND BEEF IMPORTS

SUBSTANTIALLY SMALLER IN 1940;

INCREASE INDICATED FOR 1941 . . . . .

Cattle and beef imports into the United States in 1940 declined 20 percent compared with 1939 and represented only 6.3 percent of federally inspected slaughter against 8.2 percent a year earlier, on a dressed-weight basis. Despite the fact that federally inspected production of beef and veal increased enough to offset the decrease in imports, beef-cattle prices increased, largely as a result of improved consumer demand. Exports of beef and veal from the United States, mainly to Panama, the Philippines, and other non-European countries, continued small in relation to imports, but showed some increase in 1940 above 1939. Not much change in production is expected in 1941, but a substantial improvement in consumer demand, with a consequent higher level of cattle prices, is forecast by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Reports to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from Canada and Mexico indicate that there may be some tendency to increase cattle shipments to this country in 1941.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cattle and beef, domestic slaughter, and farm price, 1930-1940

Year	Imports a/ Dressed weight basis					Federally inspected slaughter of cattle and calves, dressed wt. basis b/	Percentage imports are of inspected slaughter	Average farm price per 100 pounds of beef cattle
	Cattle (duti- able)	Cattle (duti- able)	Canned beef	Other beef	Total cattle and beef			
	Number	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	Dollars
1930 ...	226,273	49,697	140,263	19,459	209,419	4,704,316	4.5	7.46
1931 ...	85,570	17,797	48,965	3,494	70,256	4,751,470	1.5	5.31
1932 ...	95,407	19,200	61,598	1,697	82,495	4,394,048	1.9	4.07
1933 ...	63,329	9,829	103,360	970	114,159	5,045,914	2.3	3.63
1934 ...	57,679	11,091	116,685	1,149	128,925	5,602,186	2.3	3.88
1935 ...	364,623	105,009	190,658	10,248	305,915	5,167,023	5.9	6.21
1936 ...	399,113	127,075	219,509	6,200	352,784	5,969,908	5.9	5.85
1937 ...	494,946	153,600	200,243	6,592	380,435	5,374,285	7.1	6.96
1938 ...	424,300	124,332	196,493	3,239	330,064	5,379,425	6.1	6.28
1939 c/.	753,470	220,818	214,657	4,617	440,092	5,362,515	8.2	6.87
1940 c/.	630,211	182,761	153,363	14,166	350,290	5,539,115	6.3	7.25

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Imports for consumption.

b/ Averages 69 percent of estimated total slaughter.

c/ Preliminary.



- - - - -

United States imports of live cattle and beef converted to a dressed-weight basis totaled only 350 million pounds in 1940 and were 90 million pounds smaller than in 1939. Federally inspected production increased during the year by 177 million pounds reaching 5,539 million pounds, the largest quantity produced since 1936. Meanwhile the farm price of beef cattle increased throughout the year, averaging \$7.25 per 100 pounds compared with \$6.87 in 1939. In January 1941 there was a further increase to \$8.09 per 100 pounds from \$7.56 in December. This was the highest price reported since June 1930. Beef exports during 1940 amounted to 17 million pounds and were about 500,000 pounds larger than in 1939.

### Cattle Imports Smaller

United States imports of dutiable live cattle of all weight classes, exclusive of a small number of dairy cattle, totaled only 621,000 head in 1940, a decrease of 17 percent compared with imports in 1939. The greater part of the cattle entries, or 56 percent, consisted of feeder cattle in the 200-to 699-pound weight class, paying the regular duty of 2.5 cents per pound. Most of the entries in this class were from Mexico, and Mexican cattle shipments in the next quarter are expected to fall mostly within this class.

Total imports of heavy dutiable cattle of 700 pounds and over, excluding dairy cattle, in 1940 amounted to 169,700 head, a decrease of 26 percent compared with the unusually large imports of 1939. The annual import quota of this weight class permitted entry at the low duty rate of 1.5 cents per pound from all sources, was fixed at 225,000 head in the Canadian Agreement of January 1, 1939, not more than 60,000 head being permitted entry in any one quarter. The annual quota was later apportioned between Canada and other countries, the Canadian quota being fixed at 193,950 head and that for all other countries at 31,050 head. This quota remains effective in the calendar year 1941, according to the Presidential Proclamation of December 2, 1940.

All of the entries of heavy cattle from Canada in 1940 paid the reduced rate of 1.5 cents per pound. The low-duty quota was not filled due to a relative scarcity of cattle in Canada, high Canadian prices, and improved consumer income. It is not believed that the low-duty quota will be exceeded in 1941, although entries from that country may be larger than in 1940. It is reported that more western cattle may be shipped to this country for finishing as a result of smaller feed supplies in Ontario. Price movements in the United States and Canada in 1941 will be a determining factor in the movement to this country.

Heavy cattle entries from Mexico in 1940, while smaller by 19 percent than in 1939, exceeded the low-duty quota allotment by 13,665 head, which were obliged to pay the regular duty of 3 cents per pound. It is reported that, were it not for the restraining influence of the United States import quota on the Mexican cattle industry, cattle growers in



northern Mexico could supply 50 percent of total entries into the United States. The Bureau of Customs announced on January 17 that the quarterly quota of 8,280 head from countries other than Canada had already been filled for the first quarter of 1941. The local cattlemen's union in Chihuahua is reported as working to effect an increase in the Mexican quota.

UNITED STATES: Dutiable-cattle imports from Canada, Mexico,  
and total, by weight classes, 1935-1940

Country and year	700 pounds and over			Under 700 pounds			Total dutiable cattle
	Dairy	Others	Total	Under 200 pounds a/	200 to 699 pounds b/	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
<u>Canada</u>							
1935 .....	c/	c/	59,930	c/	c/	52,790	112,720
1936 .....	6,686	136,533	143,219	55,695	35,149	90,844	234,063
1937 .....	6,723	157,468	164,191	80,792	50,355	131,147	295,338
1938 .....	7,442	75,529	82,971	45,645	9,147	54,802	137,773
1939 .....	8,570	172,753	181,323	81,832	11,229	93,061	274,384
1940 d/ .....	9,595	125,004	134,599	74,681	10,076	84,757	219,356
<u>Mexico</u>							
1935 .....	c/	c/	8,622	c/	c/	242,468	251,090
1936 .....	0	22,190	22,190	1,615	140,241	141,856	164,046
1937 .....	0	24,792	24,792	1,259	172,717	173,976	198,768
1938 .....	0	49,740	49,740	2,062	233,752	235,814	285,554
1939 .....	0	55,232	55,232	33,259	390,074	423,333	478,565
1940 d/ .....	0	44,715	44,715	29,921	336,207	366,128	410,843
<u>Total e/</u>							
1935 .....	c/	c/	68,573	c/	c/	296,050	364,623
1936 .....	6,689	158,873	165,562	57,314	176,237	233,551	399,113
1937 .....	6,724	182,333	189,057	82,052	223,837	305,889	494,946
1938 .....	7,446	125,315	132,761	47,708	243,553	291,261	424,022
1939 d/ .....	8,606	228,001	236,607	116,216	401,747	516,963	753,570
1940 d/ .....	9,600	169,720	179,320	104,602	346,289	450,891	630,211

Compiled from records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Under 175 pounds prior to January 1, 1939, in second agreement with Canada.

b/ 175 to 699 pounds prior to January 1, 1939.

c/ Not so classified prior to January 1, 1936.

d/ Preliminary.

e/ Includes a few head from countries other than Canada and Mexico.

Entries of dutiable calves, in the weight class under 200 pounds, totaled 104,602 head in 1940 and were 10 percent smaller than in 1939. The annual low-duty quota of 100,000 was exceeded by 4,602, which were required to pay the regular duty of 2.5 cents per pound. The bulk of this weight class was from Canada.

#### Canned-Beef Imports Lower

Imports of canned beef, principally from South American sources, declined almost 30 percent in 1940, amounting to 153 million pounds on a dressed-weight basis. Imports on an actual-weight basis, as reported by the United States Department of Commerce, totaled 61,345,000 pounds, about one-half of which was from Argentina. Brazil supplies the next largest quantity, or 20,038,000 pounds. There was a substantial decline of 75 percent in the relatively small imports of canned beef from Uruguay.

CANNED BEEF: Imports into the United States,  
1939 and 1940

Country of origin	1939	1940
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Argentina .....	34,723	29,373
Uruguay .....	27,364	6,739
Brazil .....	17,885	20,038
Paraguay .....	5,849	4,661
Total all countries <u>a/</u> .....	85,870	61,345

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
a/ Includes imports from other countries.

Fresh beef was the only class showing an increase in 1940 imports, from 2,354,000 pounds in 1939 to 12,559,000 pounds in 1940, practically all of Cuban origin. The Cuban Government has recently shown much interest in developing and protecting the cattle industry. In January 1940 the Government authorized a loan of \$100,000 to the Cuban Cooperative Packing Company for the construction of a meat-packing plant for packing meat for export. The preamble to the decree recites that the National Economy urgently requires the diversification of agricultural products that may be exported, among them the products of the cattle industry. Cattle numbers in Cuba average about 5,000,000, 10 percent of which are slaughtered annually for domestic consumption. The present surplus appears to be the result of a decrease in domestic consumption on account of a decline in consumer purchasing power.

# HEAVIER MEXICAN CATTLE SHIPMENTS TO UNITED STATES PROBABLE . . .

Range conditions in the northern Mexican States bordering the United States, which normally market their surplus feeder cattle in this country were good in 1940, and the condition of cattle is reported as excellent. Present indications are that 1941 will be another good year, and it is expected that there will be a larger surplus for export from these States than in 1940.

The United States has always been the logical market for surplus feeder cattle of northern Mexico, and considerably more would be marketed in this country if the low-duty quota were increased. The quarterly quota on imports of heavy cattle permitted entry at the reduced rate of duty for all countries other than Canada is 3,280 head. The United States Bureau of Customs states that the quota for the first quarter of 1941 from other countries, principally Mexico, had been filled by January 17.

Cattle in Mexico numbered 10,083,000 according to the National Livestock Census of May 1930. Estimates recently published by the International Institute of Agriculture indicate that there was a steady increase in numbers from 10,763,000 in 1933 to 15,023,000 in 1938. In 1938 and 1939, heavy shipments to the United States indicated some liquidation, especially in the northern States. Higher prices for feeder cattle in the United States, lower import duties on some weight classes, and drought on the cattle ranges of northern Mexico are the most obvious reasons for this liquidation and heavier shipments to the United States.

The regional cattlemen's union in Chihuahua is now engaged in efforts to broaden the scope of the Ley de Inafectabilidad, that is, the law establishing specified zones of range land not subject to expropriation for agrarian purposes, so that cattle ranches may have definite assurances regarding the security of property rights on improved ranches where agrarian encroachments on water and reservoirs would not render the outlying cattle ranges valueless.

MEXICO: Cattle numbers, census May 1930,  
estimates 1933-1938

Month of May	Numbers	Month of May	Numbers
	<u>Thousands</u>		<u>Thousands</u>
1930 (Census) . . . . .	10,083	1935 . . . . .	12,252
		1936 . . . . .	12,910
1933 a/ . . . . .	10,763	1937 . . . . .	14,024
1934 . . . . .	11,500	1938 . . . . .	15,023

a/ Estimates for this and subsequent years as published by the International Institute of Agriculture Yearbook 1939-40.

\* \* \* \* \*



## Index

	Page	::	Fruit (deciduous), exports,	Page
Late cables .....	158	::	U.S., 1939-40 .....	175
		::	Peanuts (and oil), exports,	
		::	China, 1938-39, 1939-40 .....	164
Beef, imports, U.S.,		::	Raisins, production prospects,	
1930-1940 .....	177-180	::	Union of South Africa, 1941 .....	174
Brazil nuts, exports, Para,		::	Tobacco:	
Brazil, January 1941 .....	158	::	Consumption (factory), Canada,	
Cattle:		::	1936-1938 .....	172
Imports, U.S., 1930-1940 .....	177, 179	::	Exports, Canada, Sept. 30, 1940 .....	173
Numbers, Mexico,		::	Market outlook, Canada, 1941 .....	171
May 1930, 1933-1938 .....	181	::	Prices to growers, Canada,	
Price (farm), U.S., 1930-1940 .....	177	::	1939, 1940 .....	170
Shipments to U.S. (prospective),		::	Production, Canada, 1940 .....	169
Mexico, 1941 .....	181	::	Stocks, Canada, Sept. 30, 1940 .....	173
Slaughter, U.S., 1930-1940 .....	177	::	Vegetables (dried), industry	
Corn:		::	expansion, Germany, 1940-41 .....	174
Area, Argentina, 1929-30 to		::	Wheat:	
1940-41 .....	162	::	Exports, U.S., 1914-15, 1915-16,	
Exports, Argentina, 1929-30 to		::	1937-38 to 1940-41 .....	160, 161
1939-40 .....	162	::	Government regulation:	
Production, Argentina, 1929-30		::	U.K. (flour extraction),	
to 1939-40 .....	162	::	Feb. 4, 1941 .....	158
Cotton:		::	Uruguay, Jan. 3, 1941 .....	158
Exports, U.S.,		::	Prices (fixed), Uruguay,	
Jan. 30, 1941 .....	168	::	Jan. 3, 1941 .....	159
Market conditions, U.K.,		::	Wool:	
1940, 1941 .....	166, 167	::	Exports, Argentina, Jan. 30, 1941 .....	158
Mill activity, U.K.,		::	Market conditions:	
1940, 1941 .....	166, 167	::	Argentina, Jan. 30, 1941 .....	158
Prices, U.K., Jan. 31, 1941 .....	168	::	Uruguay, Feb. 1, 1941 .....	158

\* \* \* \* \*

# FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

-----  
S U P P L E M E N T  
-----

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,

JULY-DECEMBER 1940  
  
-----

February 12, 1941

Supplement to issue of

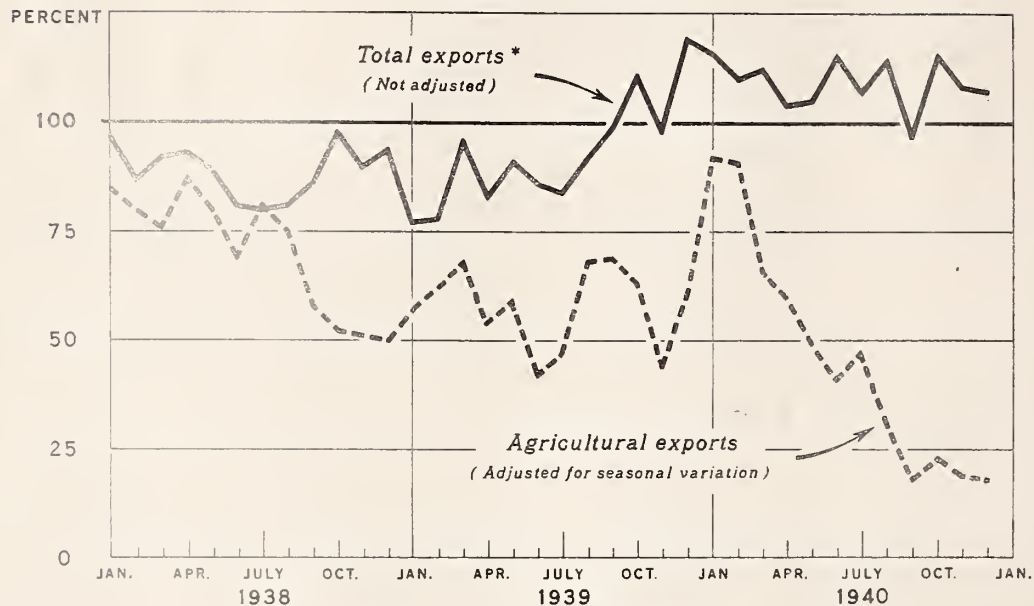
February 10, 1941

Vol. 42, No. 6

COMMODITY EXCHANGE ADEN  
U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE  
F C R C WASHINGTON D C

### U. S. EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND TOTAL EXPORTS, 1938-40

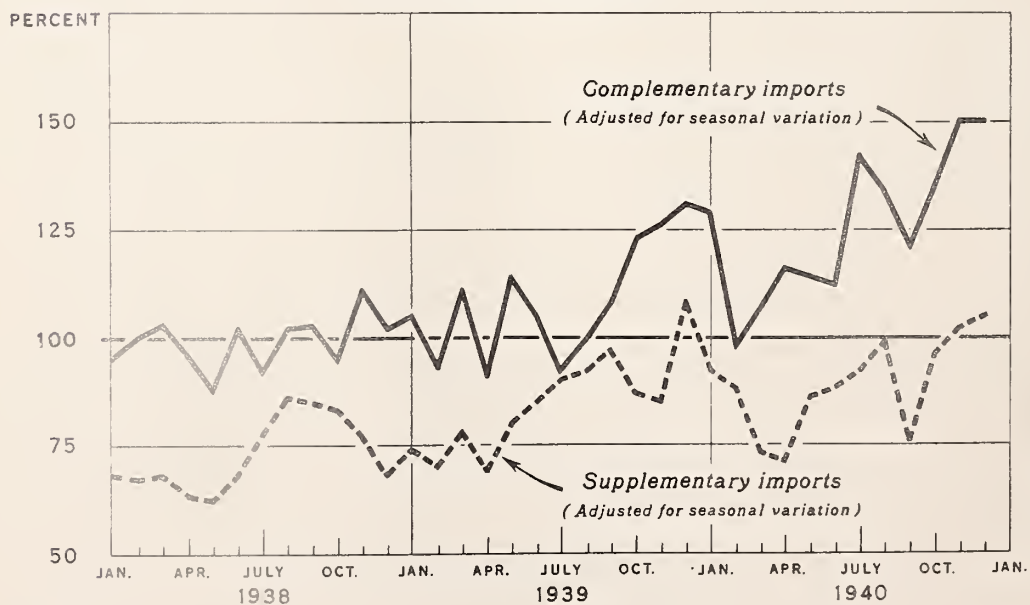
INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29=100)



\*MONTHLY SUMMARY OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

### U. S. IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1938-40

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29=100)





- - - - -

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,  
JULY-DECEMBER 1940

December rounded out a year dominated by war abroad and defense preparations at home. United States foreign trade shifted accordingly, products not essential to war or defense being traded in steadily diminishing amounts. Farm products were crowded into a small corner of the export picture to make room for increasing quantities of combat airplanes, munitions, and other industrial tools of war; while essential raw materials, such as metals, rubber, wool, and hides, dominated the import movement.

Developments in 1940

While United States farm products were as greatly desired as ever by foreign consumers, the difficulties of shipping and credit incident to hostilities led them to forego the acquisition of these products in order to obtain maximum amounts of strategically more important items. The only significant exceptions were dairy products, rice, and a scattered list of other items. None of these was exported in large enough value to affect the total appreciably.

In the case of imports, on the other hand, the demands of the defense program have not resulted in any curtailment of purchases for non-defense purposes. As a matter of fact, the stimulating effect of defense expenditures on general industrial activity has tended to increase United States purchases of most products. Under these circumstances, imports might be expected to increase. Many items have. Complementary agricultural imports, as a whole, were up 25 percent, largely because of a tremendous increase in rubber purchases, which were 78 percent above the level of last year and made up almost one-half of the complementary group. In the case of imports supplementing United States farm production, however, the increased purchases of such commodities as wool and hides and skins were almost offset by the decreases in certain products, such as sugar, cheese, beef and flaxseed. The striking difference in the trends of the two groups during the course of the year may be seen in the lower chart on page 184.

This month, data by countries of destination are available for the first time for inclusion in the regular report on foreign trade. Tables on pages 199 to 201 show the value of exports to leading countries of all agricultural products, of cotton, and of agricultural products other than cotton.

Since the severe curtailment of agricultural trade with Europe did not begin until early summer, the annual figures for 1940 compare more favorably with those for 1939 than would be the case for the latter half of the year alone. European countries imported 34 percent less in value of United States agricultural products than last year, the countries on the Continent having reduced their takings by 42 percent as against 26 percent for the United Kingdom and Ireland. The large increases in Soviet imports,

it will be seen, are mainly in cotton. While they occurred chiefly in the last 3 months of the year, they were highest in October and progressively less in November and December.

The decline in exports to Japan also amounted to some 30 percent, having taken place entirely in the last 6 months of 1940. China, on the other hand, imported only 8 percent less than last year. By far the largest item for each, as the tables show, was cotton. Only Latin America and the Philippine Islands increased their imports of United States agricultural products.

The year is divided roughly into two parts, as far as the farm export picture is concerned, by events in Europe. The victories of Germany on the European Continent in the late spring led to a great extension of the blockaded area. The beginning of the large-scale attack on the United Kingdom in the early summer increased the difficulty of shipping to that country. Prior to these events, the curtailment of the foreign market, while serious by comparison with normal foreign demand conditions, had not reached the severe proportions of later months. As a result, the data for July-December give a bleaker picture than the full-year figures and foretell a very low export total for the fiscal year 1940-41.

#### The 6 Months, July-December 1940

Foreign trade reports for some months past have reflected the progressive decline of our agricultural export trade, and the mixed effects produced by the war upon our agricultural imports. While exports of farm products declined continuously from January to June of 1940, the average index for this period was still 23 percent higher than in 1939. The unusually high level was due to the cotton-export situation; but, even omitting cotton, the index was only 27 percent below 1939. From July through December of 1940, however, the sustained low levels of agricultural exports produced a quantity index 62 percent below that for the corresponding period in 1939.

Supplementary imports in this period were as a whole approximately on the same level as in 1939, as the charted index numbers on page 184 indicate. The average index for the period both in 1939 and in 1940 was 84 percent of the base period. In the complementary group, however, the average index for the months July-December was 140 as compared with 115 in 1939, indicating an increase in volume of approximately 22 percent. The value increased by 23 percent.

#### Exports

To detail the declines that occurred in the exports of most agricultural products would be merely repetitious. Declines that occurred in most of the major export groups ranged from 96 percent for canned fruits



to a mere 8 percent for vegetable oils. Moreover, exports of all but a few individual items or subgroups also declined sharply. For some, the best that can be said is that they did not disappear altogether.

It is of interest to examine the few cases of products, exports of which escaped the general decline and even increased in the first 6 months of the present fiscal year over the same period in 1939. Chief among these is the whole group of dairy products, exports of which rose 21.8 percent in value. Each of the main component products of the group shared in the increase, although evaporated milk was responsible for the greater part. Relatively large exports of this product to Great Britain in July, August, and September formed almost half the total value of all dairy-product exports in the 6-month period. Condensed milk, going mainly to new markets in British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies, increased 17 times in volume, and dried-milk exports, chiefly to Venezuela, an old customer, were almost trebled. The closing of European sources of canned milk is presumably turning Asiatic markets over to the United States.

Similarly, war conditions have made Cuba an increasingly important importer of rice from the United States. While rice exports to Cuba have been increasing at a tremendous rate in recent years as a result of the Cuban trade agreement, war conditions have made it difficult to obtain rice from accustomed sources in the Far East, with the result that further increases in imports from the United States have occurred.

A third increase was in the exports of stearin and fatty acids, and tallow, which increased 43 percent and 17 percent, respectively. The total group of animal oils and fats, however, of which these two products form only a small part, declined 45 percent, due to the sharp decreases in exports of lard and of oleo oil and stock.

The drastic decline in all fruit exports, dried and canned as well as fresh, was in some measure brightened by two exceptions. Increased exports of grapes to Canada more than offset the loss of our Scandinavian and British markets, and resulted in a slight increase in total grape exports; the total exports of oranges, which likewise went to Canada in somewhat larger volume than last year, also increased slightly.

One of the least adversely affected of the larger export classes was that of grains and grain products. Exports of this group as a whole declined 16 percent in value, but a number of component products showed increases. Rice has already been mentioned. Unusually heavy shipments of corn grain occurred in July, August, and September, due mainly to exports to the United Kingdom and Canada, the exports to Canada being largely destined for the United Kingdom also. These exports were the result of orders placed earlier in the year in response to the subsidization of corn exports. It is estimated that approximately another million and a half bushels of corn ordered at that time are yet to be exported. American malt,



-----

a relatively minor product, increased in quantity exported by 69 percent, apparently substituting in part for former European supplies in the markets of Central and South America.

Among the principal fresh vegetables exported, three showed sizable increases over last year. Green-bean exports to Canada accounted for a 66 percent increase in this product. Fresh tomatoes also were exported to Canada as well as to Mexico in larger quantity than during 1939; and achieved a total increase in this 6 months' period of 35 percent. White-potato exports rose by 5 percent, the result of large increases in exports to Canada and the Panama Canal Zone, sufficient to counteract the reduced takings of several South and Central American countries.

Finally, two products in the general category of "miscellaneous vegetable products" were exported in larger quantities during the July-December months of this season than 1939.. The first was hops, which while finding no important new markets, were in greater demand in the chief 1939 markets of Ireland, Canada, Australia, and Japan. Exports to the United Kingdom vanished in 1940, but their 1939 value was roughly equaled by increased exports to Ireland. The closing of the important Central European sources was probably responsible for most of the increased demand for the American product. Second, cornstarch and corn flour, increasing 38 percent over last year, enjoyed the distinction of having found increased outlets in the United Kingdom, whose curtailed purchases so drastically reduced our exports of most other agricultural products.

The major commodity group that declined least in quantity exported was that of the vegetable oils, which was only 8 percent below last year's level. In this group, an increase of 30 percent occurred in the volume of coconut-oil exports, and of about 9 percent in linseed oil, counteracting heavy declines in exports of cottonseed oil, vegetable soap stocks, and soybean oil.

These are all but a very few minor items in the total list of exports that were shipped in larger quantity in July-December 1940, than in 1939. The slight effect of these increases upon the export situation as a whole is indicated by the fact that their total net rise in value was roughly only 15 million dollars, whereas the total net decline in the value of all agricultural exports was over 220 million dollars.

### Imports

The lower chart on page 184 indicates clearly the divergent courses taken by United States imports of supplementary and of complementary farm products. Mainly responsible for this divergence is crude rubber in the category of complementary imports. The 82-million-dollar increase in rubber imports in the first half of this fiscal year over

the same period last year represented a rise of 82 percent, and constituted the only large increase in the complementary group except for cocoa and cacao beans. There was, in fact, a net decline of more than 7 million dollars in all complementary imports except rubber.

In the supplementary group, no such clear-cut picture emerges. The net decline in value for the 6 months (as compared with the same period the preceding year) was 10 percent. The value of sugar imports, however, fell off 33 percent in this period, reducing the decline in all other supplementary imports to 2 percent. This net figure is the result of the counteracting effects on the one hand of large increases in imports of hides and skins, together with minor increases in imports of vegetable oils and oilseeds, and, on the other, of reductions in the imports of meats, live cattle, dairy products, and grains.

In the month of December, imports of dutiable wool were over 40 million pounds, far exceeding imports for any other month on record, and almost doubling the average monthly imports from July through November. Hides and skins also continued to come into the country in increasing quantities, the 42 million pounds imported in December being well above any other month in recent years.

Sugar, it should be noted, while showing a decline of 25 percent in quantity of imports in July-December 1940, from the same period in the preceding year, was, during the year as a whole, at approximately the same level. The apparent decline in the last 6 months of 1940 was due to an unusually high import figure for the July-December period of 1939, the result of a temporary lifting of the import-quota restrictions.

Tung-oil imports, which for some months showed large increases, have fluctuated so much in recent months that no consistent trend is apparent. For the 6 months under review, they were 6 percent below the previous year's level for the same period, although a comparison of the full year's imports reveals an increase over 1939 of 23 percent.

Cheese is another important item that turned sharply downward in the last 6 months of 1940, although the decline had already set in even earlier in the year. Imports for the July-December period were 67 percent below 1939 in volume, reflecting the sudden cutting off of the European sources.

The outlook for the general course of our agricultural imports is confused by the divergent factors in operation. Improved demand will presumably increase imports; the closing of certain areas of provenance and the difficulties of shipping, together with increased domestic competition, will presumably continue to counteract this influence.

VALUE SUMMARY TABLE: United States foreign trade in agricultural products,  
1939 and 1940

Commodity or commodity group	Year ended December 31 a/			
	1939	1940	1940 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Agricultural products-				
Exports .....	655,086	516,856	-138,230	-21
Imports (supplementary) .....	526,092	542,811	+ 16,719	+ 3
<u>Exports</u> (domestic)				
Total exports of all commodities .....	3,123,343	3,934,685	+811,342	+26
Nonagricultural .....	2,458,257	3,417,829	+949,572	+38
Agricultural .....	655,086	516,856	-138,230	-21
Cotton, unmanufactured .....	242,965	213,662	- 29,303	-12
Agricultural, other than cotton ....	412,121	503,194	-108,927	-26
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	77,422	44,046	- 33,376	-43
Fruits and preparations .....	62,745	54,412	- 48,333	-58
Wheat and flour .....	61,390	32,591	- 28,799	-47
Other grains and preparations b/ .	42,640	51,327	+ 8,747	+21
Cured pork c/ .....	12,214	4,535	- 7,679	-63
Lard, including neutral .....	20,222	12,724	- 7,498	-37
Other agricultural products .....	115,488	123,499	+ 8,011	+ 7
<u>Imports</u> (for consumption)				
Total imports of all commodities .....	2,276,099	2,540,289	+264,190	+12
Nonagricultural .....	1,158,306	1,254,943	+ 96,637	+ 8
Complementary agricultural .....	591,701	742,535	+150,834	+25
Supplementary agricultural .....	526,092	542,811	+ 16,719	+ 3
Sugar .....	124,649	113,253	- 11,396	- 9
Supplementary other than sugar .....	401,443	429,558	+ 28,115	+ 7
Wool, excluding free for carpets ..	23,945	53,481	+ 29,536	+13
Hides and skins .....	46,631	49,532	+ 2,901	+ 6
Dairy products .....	14,143	9,082	- 5,061	-36
Oilseeds and vegetable oils, expressed	84,123	89,216	+ 5,093	+ 6
Grains, grain products and feeds .	23,923	27,506	+ 3,583	+15
Tobacco, leaf .....	34,595	35,196	+ 601	+ 2
Other supplementary .....	174,083	165,545	- 8,538	- 5

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to January 29, 1941.

b/ Includes cornstarch and corn flour.

c/ Includes bacon, hams, sides and shoulders.



QUANTITY SUMMARY TABLE: United States foreign trade in agricultural products (Index numbers), 1940 with comparisons

Commodity or commodity group	Year ended December 31					
	9-year average 1930 to 1938	1938	1939	1940 <u>a/</u>	Increase (+) or decrease(-)	
					1940	1940
					from 9-year average	from 1938
<u>Exports:</u> (January 1924 - December 1929 = 100)						
All agricultural commodities <u>b/</u> ...	68	67	58	42	-26	-25
Cotton fiber, incl. linters....	80	55	57	46	-34	-9
All commodities except cotton..	56	78	58	39	-17	-39
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	90	100	67	45	-45	-55
Fruits.....	107	153	116	47	-60	-91
Wheat and wheat flour.....	37	60	54	22	-15	-38
Grains other than wheat and flour.....	40	178	54	61	+21	-117
Pork, cured.....	26	18	21	9	-17	-9
Lard, including neutral.....	47	26	35	26	-21	0
<u>Imports:</u>						
All agricultural commodities <u>c/</u> ...	95	87	97	108	+13	+21
Complementary <u>d/</u> .....	104	99	109	126	+22	+27
Supplementary <u>d/</u> .....	83	72	83	86	+3	+14
Sugar and molasses.....	78	75	74	76	-2	+1
Wool, excl. free for carpets..	45	24	71	157	+112	+133
Hides and skins.....	70	49	76	83	+13	+34
Dairy products.....	59	50	54	30	-29	-20
Vegetable oils and oilseeds..	114	111	106	101	-13	-10
Grains, grain products & feeds	200	45	106	113	-87	+68
Tobacco, leaf.....	70	70	73	78	+8	+8

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Average of monthly index not adjusted for seasonal variation.

b/ Based on 74 classifications.

c/ Based on 122 classifications.

d/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products,  
1939 and 1940 and December 1939 and 1940 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended Dec. 31		December	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<b>Pork, cured:</b>					
Bacon and sides .....	Lb.	16,360	14,204	3,956	272
Hams and shoulders .....	Lb.	57,879	17,330	4,056	829
Total cured pork .....	Lb.	74,239	31,534	8,012	1,101
Lard, including neutral .....	Lb.	277,272	201,314	18,917	12,302
<b>Grains and preparations:</b>					
Barley, grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	5,410	1,403	312	33
Corn, grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	32,117	38,317	5,279	77
Oats, grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	236	186	11	8
Rice- b/					
Paddy or rough .....	Lb.	16,081	10,571	2,082	1,768
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	291,705	329,725	9,426	34,727
Flour and meal .....	Lb.	1,479	47	7	13
Rye, grain ... (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	86	890	85	2
Wheat-					
Grain ..... (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	63,214	14,379	597	301
Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196 lb.) ...	Ebl.	5,693	4,047	254	296
<b>Fruits:</b>					
Fresh-					
Apples c/ .....	Bu.	8,379	1,325	338	130
Pears .....	Lb.	97,195	26,648	6,640	3,195
Oranges .....	Box	6,297	4,014	494	713
Grapefruit .....	Box	1,179	770	79	65
Dried-					
Apples .....	Lb.	25,499	5,441	2,257	96
Apricots .....	Lb.	32,650	5,513	1,453	276
Prunes .....	Lb.	157,702	61,565	5,462	2,602
Raisins .....	Lb.	144,895	44,163	6,769	5,553
Canned pears .....	Lb.	77,795	15,463	3,932	195
<b>Tobacco leaf:</b>					
Bright flue-cured .....	Lb.	245,977	167,155	22,862	11,554
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee .....	Lb.	41,710	29,244	1,526	3,178
Other leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	39,529	20,639	2,169	1,920
Total leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	327,216	217,098	26,557	16,652
Cotton, excl. linters (500 lb.)	Bale	4,809	3,836	849	118

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
a/ Corrected to January 29, 1941 b/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour and meal". c/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) INTO THE UNITED STATES: Specified agricultural products, 1939 and 1940 and December 1939 and 1940 a/

Commodity Imported	Unit	Year ended Dec. 31		December	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<b>Animals, live:</b>					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ..	No.	115	105	1	1
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	402	346	24	31
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ..	No.	9	9	1	1
Other cattle .....	No.	223	170	3	6
Total cattle, dutiable ..	No.	754	630	29	39
Cattle, free (for breeding) ..	No.	10	14	1	1
Hogs (except for breeding) ...	Lb.	86	55	11	0
Butter .....	Lb.	1,107	1,385	75	256
<b>Cheese:</b>					
Swiss .....	Lb.	14,141	5,794	565	163
Cheddar .....	Lb.	6,352	1,015	341	131
Other cheese .....	Lb.	33,578	25,814	2,572	1,779
Total cheese .....	Lb.	59,071	32,623	3,478	2,073
Eggs and egg products, dried ...	Lb.	1,245	2,831	113	246
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	26	1	0	0
<b>Meats:</b>					
Beef and veal, fresh .....	Lb.	2,529	12,693	103	2,184
Beef, canned, including corned.	Lb.	85,870	61,345	3,351	4,067
Pork, fresh and frozen .....	Lb.	2,274	3,263	140	473
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ...	Lb.	36,324	1,758	544	48
Tallow .....	Lb.	1,496	1,369	605	121
Wool, unmanufactured <u>b/</u> .....	Lb.	101,565	226,354	16,397	40,694
<b>Grains:</b>					
Corn ... (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	490	1,621	204	54
Oats ... (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	4,293	12,154	1,376	812
Rye .... (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	<u>c/</u>	60	52	0
Wheat <u>d/</u> (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	217	379	94	<u>c/</u>
Barley malt .....	Lb.	101,130	48,639	3,164	5,016
<b>Oilseeds:</b>					
Copra .....	Lb.	430,054	615,368	55,212	57,315
Flaxseed (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	16,028	11,825	769	623
<b>Oils, vegetable:</b>					
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	336,796	370,683	40,224	26,686
Palm oil .....	Lb.	283,603	225,037	16,239	26,462
Perilla oil .....	Lb.	51,284	11,347	309	4,138
Tung oil .....	Lb.	78,713	97,049	1,312	12,593
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	2,903	2,915	128	331
Molasses .....	Gal.	202,220	276,127	12,108	13,735

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to January 29, 1941. b/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. c/ Less than 500. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond and export.



SUMMARY TABLE: Value of United States foreign trade, monthly average  
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports a/			
	All	Agricultural			All	Agricultural		
	commodi- ties	Total	Cotton, unmfd.	Agri., excl. Cotton	commodi- ties	Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
Monthly average	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1928-29 .....	440.3	153.9	72.4	81.5	357.7	181.5	85.9	95.6
1929-30 .....	384.8	124.7	55.9	63.8	320.7	153.3	74.1	84.2
1930-31 .....	252.6	86.5	35.4	51.1	202.7	96.8	42.7	54.1
1931-32 .....	159.0	62.7	28.3	34.4	144.2	69.5	31.2	38.3
1932-33 .....	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34 .....	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35 .....	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36 .....	193.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37 .....	233.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38 .....	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39 .....	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	175.3	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40 .....	312.3	61.6	29.0	32.6	204.0	103.3	47.6	55.7
1939								
January .....	210.3	54.7	15.0	39.7	169.4	84.0	37.5	46.5
February .....	216.2	50.7	13.7	37.0	152.6	74.8	35.5	39.3
March .....	264.0	55.0	17.0	38.0	191.3	96.5	45.5	51.0
April .....	227.6	57.6	9.2	28.4	135.9	83.2	43.6	39.6
May .....	246.1	40.0	7.5	52.5	194.2	93.2	45.0	48.2
June .....	233.5	30.1	6.2	23.9	178.4	87.9	44.1	43.8
1939-40 Prel.								
July .....	226.7	31.2	6.0	25.2	170.4	83.8	44.2	39.6
August .....	247.4	44.2	11.6	32.6	190.2	89.8	44.0	45.8
September ...	234.4	74.4	35.4	39.0	199.4	101.4	50.1	51.3
October .....	323.1	95.8	47.2	48.6	207.1	102.5	43.7	58.8
November ....	286.8	63.9	30.6	33.3	214.5	101.4	43.0	58.4
December ....	357.3	77.5	43.7	33.8	232.7	119.3	49.7	69.6
January .....	360.6	97.2	59.9	37.3	234.6	123.1	50.7	72.4
February .....	339.0	80.3	44.3	36.0	190.1	100.1	50.3	49.8
March .....	343.1	60.2	26.2	34.0	206.5	107.7	48.8	58.9
April .....	315.5	47.2	20.3	26.4	203.1	105.7	46.0	59.7
May .....	316.5	35.0	12.7	22.3	203.6	105.0	52.9	52.1
June .....	344.3	31.0	8.5	22.5	205.2	99.7	48.0	51.7
1940-41 Prel.								
July .....	312.0	31.3	7.9	23.4	217.9	108.4	45.0	63.4
August .....	342.8	26.3	3.6	22.7	214.4	104.6	41.3	63.3
September ...	283.3	22.2	5.1	17.1	196.3	93.1	34.0	59.1
October .....	336.2	33.4	10.5	22.9	212.9	108.5	42.2	66.3
November ....	321.3	26.8	7.7	19.1	217.3	109.6	40.3	69.3
December ....	315.3	25.9	6.4	19.5	238.3	119.9	43.4	76.5

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
a/ General imports prior to 1933-34; subsequently, imports for consumption.

EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly; January 1939 to date

Year and month	Lard, includ- ing neutral	Hams and shoul- ders a/	Bacon and sides b/	Cotton, Upland c/	Tobacco leaf	
					Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Monthly average-</u>						
1928-29.....	66,602	10,450	10,771	632	34,496	6,609
1929-30.....	66,995	10,860	11,081	562	35,829	8,032
1930-31.....	49,702	8,312	4,368	569	36,057	6,859
1931-32.....	45,860	5,778	2,131	732	23,791	6,683
1932-33.....	47,155	5,954	1,475	704	22,472	5,304
1933-34.....	45,951	5,957	1,937	681	27,528	6,321
1934-35.....	18,950	5,380	999	419	20,373	5,297
1935-36.....	7,465	3,893	362	529	26,899	4,578
1936-37.....	8,643	3,271	332	475	25,220	4,274
1937-38.....	15,842	4,025	474	485	30,160	3,782
1938-39.....	19,956	4,824	1,105	297	30,208	3,970
1939-40.....	21,400	3,071	1,884	531	21,026	2,925
<u>1939</u>						
January.....	28,520	3,744	1,309	299	22,286	2,018
February.....	24,483	4,096	1,139	277	29,465	1,759
March.....	22,157	6,434	1,017	340	26,668	6,151
April.....	17,531	5,289	830	184	9,883	5,737
May.....	25,303	6,799	937	148	11,584	8,201
June.....	22,682	7,265	818	119	6,051	5,494
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July.....	25,339	7,920	1,984	112	10,161	1,236
August.....	22,848	5,132	1,038	212	28,412	974
September.....	24,693	2,983	1,465	688	36,038	4,225
October.....	19,091	2,029	1,030	926	20,431	2,546
November.....	25,706	2,131	908	604	22,137	1,845
December.....	18,917	4,056	3,956	838	22,862	1,526
January.....	27,988	6,299	6,002	1,063	28,246	2,037
February.....	25,133	3,569	2,848	766	13,540	1,458
March.....	20,654	654	574	447	26,787	1,840
April.....	18,849	577	1,776	355	9,707	4,042
May.....	14,889	845	650	229	21,111	7,248
June.....	12,697	662	351	129	12,880	6,121
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July.....	28,269	936	233	141	11,425	852
August.....	10,181	786	324	69	11,004	470
September.....	9,955	733	429	96	5,748	176
October.....	10,198	630	456	206	7,447	260
November.....	10,228	811	289	153	7,807	1,621
December.....	13,302	829	272	114	11,554	3,178

Continued -



EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average,  
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date-Continued

Year and month	Wheat, grain	Apples, fresh c/	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1928-29 .....	8,593	1,754	6,904	552	18,480	33,754
1929-30 .....	7,681	1,857	5,169	306	10,725	11,916
1930-31 .....	6,364	1,695	11,222	332	10,425	24,638
1931-32 .....	8,043	1,503	7,559	295	10,134	20,328
1932-33 .....	1,741	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196
1933-34 .....	1,567	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35 .....	252	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726
1935-36 .....	26	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137
1936-37 .....	264	562	10,943	257	9,231	13,663
1937-38 .....	6,978	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39 .....	7,049	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
1939-40 .....	1,970	238	7,755	321	10,564	9,920
1939						
January .....	10,219	2,396	5,370	573	9,607	14,568
February .....	8,782	1,230	2,175	520	6,390	14,266
March .....	8,467	1,192	1,341	915	7,236	14,740
April .....	5,024	634	550	1,385	6,520	14,262
May .....	10,672	396	300	733	9,823	15,803
June .....	3,929	83	82	398	3,963	8,108
1939-40 Prel.						
July .....	3,019	108	8,944	287	9,922	9,520
August .....	5,903	236	19,570	292	5,542	8,896
September .....	2,550	348	14,527	234	15,675	7,507
October .....	1,701	666	23,916	201	54,703	30,536
November .....	1,452	701	13,779	260	8,735	14,034
December .....	597	338	6,640	494	6,769	5,462
January .....	608	244	3,230	289	7,060	16,665
February .....	1,430	158	772	336	7,302	10,701
March .....	3,704	167	912	399	5,586	7,353
April .....	1,833	96	250	585	2,901	3,743
May .....	227	79	427	180	1,418	2,274
June .....	652	26	92	296	1,157	2,356
1940-41 Prel.						
July .....	1,888	53	2,896	55	2,279	3,343
August .....	934	45	5,868	477	1,381	2,069
September .....	990	77	2,618	227	2,069	2,624
October .....	1,283	144	3,579	229	4,137	4,898
November .....	549	107	2,803	227	3,320	2,935
December .....	301	130	3,195	713	5,553	2,602

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Prior to June 30, 1931, includes Wiltshire sides. b/ Prior to June 30, 1931, excludes Wiltshire sides. c/ Bales of 500 pounds. d/ Includes boxes, baskets, and barrels in terms of bushels.



IMPORTS: Specified United States supplementary agricultural commodities, monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Cattle, durable	Beef, canned, including corned	Hams, shoulders, and bacon	Cheese	Hides and skins, raw	Wool (excl. free in bond)
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Monthly average-</u>						
1928-29 .....	40	6,089	189	7,051	37,231	9,516
1929-30 .....	34	6,874	160	6,522	45,714	9,970
1930-31 .....	7	1,573	153	4,331	22,155	3,556
1931-32 .....	8	1,274	234	4,770	21,174	2,258
1932-33 .....	8	2,599	194	4,660	17,629	1,019
1933-34 .....	5	3,295	90	3,909	27,534	4,699
1934-35 .....	20	5,791	153	4,037	17,651	2,289
1935-36 .....	55	7,349	1,243	4,215	27,262	8,434
1936-37 .....	36	6,677	3,335	5,474	27,264	15,118
1937-38 .....	56	7,025	3,811	4,624	15,704	3,546
1938-39 .....	56	6,721	5,775	4,556	23,373	5,497
1939-40 .....	53	6,912	1,131	4,608	25,476	13,464
<u>1939</u>						
January .....	115	4,365	3,737	3,914	32,656	6,334
February .....	69	3,132	3,705	4,425	28,006	5,465
March .....	90	5,707	4,119	4,381	28,638	9,207
April .....	125	8,640	4,750	3,937	25,298	7,109
May .....	62	11,281	4,539	4,333	26,305	7,327
June .....	26	7,879	3,572	3,781	22,400	6,336
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July .....	55	8,082	4,481	3,134	22,599	5,544
August .....	43	7,515	4,527	3,425	24,812	5,040
September .....	20	13,055	1,529	5,762	24,117	11,944
October .....	60	8,425	454	11,637	21,173	9,916
November .....	60	4,439	717	6,344	31,305	11,948
December .....	29	3,351	544	3,478	33,151	16,397
January .....	69	8,407	422	3,339	30,116	24,990
February .....	38	6,445	254	2,959	32,149	21,086
March .....	43	4,757	305	3,698	23,529	20,710
April .....	92	4,536	153	4,073	22,601	12,466
May .....	65	9,080	293	4,072	23,662	10,222
June .....	39	4,851	74	3,363	28,497	11,301
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July .....	42	4,070	54	1,783	29,310	10,332
August .....	34	4,640	28	1,377	32,956	10,018
September .....	28	4,016	39	1,534	28,012	15,357
October .....	63	3,405	36	2,093	29,549	25,862
November .....	57	3,072	37	2,261	38,362	22,816
December .....	39	4,067	48	2,073	42,202	40,694

Continued-

IMPORTS: Specified United States supplementary agricultural commodities,  
monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date -  
Continued

Year and month	Cotton, unmfd. a/	Flax- seed	Oils		Sugar b/	Tobacco, unmfd.
	1,000 bales	1,000 bushels	Coconut 1,000 pounds	Pung 1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1928-29 .....	40	1,958	21,441	9,603	396	6,607
1929-30 .....	34	1,638	30,883	10,912	303	5,265
1930-31 .....	9	651	26,328	8,283	274	6,285
1931-32 .....	12	1,154	24,757	6,779	272	6,115
1932-33 .....	11	518	21,725	6,988	246	4,962
1933-34 .....	13	1,492	29,425	10,176	235	4,649
1934-35 .....	10	1,278	25,063	9,364	281	4,856
1935-36 .....	14	1,282	29,141	12,491	270	5,658
1936-37 .....	27	2,175	26,549	12,292	247	5,776
1937-38 .....	15	1,488	28,731	10,779	234	5,668
1938-39 .....	18	1,562	31,638	8,038	214	6,340
1939-40 .....	20	1,101	26,630	8,298	279	6,728
1939						
January .....	14	2,111	23,103	7,517	71	5,820
February .....	19	2,248	29,122	4,656	130	5,492
March .....	12	2,031	41,370	5,597	256	6,592
April .....	19	1,416	22,869	9,526	224	4,783
May .....	23	1,155	38,450	5,542	206	7,765
June .....	14	1,802	37,557	6,630	287	6,865
1939-40 Prel.						
July .....	22	1,123	21,215	6,575	354	6,463
August .....	16	1,511	32,898	4,592	324	7,548
September .....	15	452	10,983	5,713	415	6,491
October .....	23	875	17,774	6,679	210	6,724
November .....	17	682	34,744	3,098	94	8,425
December .....	23	623	26,686	12,593	331	9,473
January .....	13	1,058	34,899	16,158	191	6,174
February .....	43	1,763	26,240	7,262	261	5,285
March .....	11	1,972	34,266	8,836	276	5,159
April .....	17	1,199	34,977	1,279	293	5,790
May .....	24	1,434	18,150	11,862	301	6,770
June .....	15	521	26,729	14,874	302	6,425
1940-41 Prel.						
July .....	26	661	36,659	18,721	293	7,780
August .....	16	628	26,286	9,941	271	7,329
September .....	13	24	21,684	1,884	200	6,239
October .....	51	704	36,157	4,414	192	6,734
November .....	23	1,093	34,412	456	208	5,365
December .....	23	769	40,224	1,312	128	7,091

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce,  
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net. b/ Tons of 2,000 pounds. Excludes beet sugar.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Total United States agricultural products, 1937 - 1940

Country of destination	Year ended December 31 a/			
	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>Europe-</u>				
United Kingdom .....	260,526	239,365	195,128	145,077
Ireland .....	7,932	23,685	6,187	3,946
Greece .....	1,153	2,695	487	3,758
Sweden .....	13,395	11,865	23,752	5,468
Finland .....	3,732	3,691	3,317	4,794
U.S.S.R. ....	733	18	1,720	10,836
Spain .....	468	464	10,551	6,522
Germany and Austria b/ .....	62,156	36,419	12,513	c/
Czecho-Slovakia .....	3,633	13,776	2,552	0
Italy .....	35,134	21,829	21,133	18,572
France .....	60,357	38,970	30,912	32,592
Netherlands .....	33,225	43,944	39,694	14,481
Belgium .....	30,737	33,239	26,922	8,253
Denmark .....	5,058	10,169	7,809	3,310
Norway .....	4,550	6,525	10,846	3,610
Poland and Danzig .....	13,029	11,554	5,105	0
Other Europe .....	8,358	10,242	12,802	9,010
Total Europe .....	544,236	553,950	411,435	270,239
<u>Canada</u> .....	65,824	93,664	58,962	69,711
<u>Latin American Republics &amp; Canal Zone-</u>				
Cuba .....	21,490	20,999	21,117	23,145
Mexico .....	5,141	7,179	6,859	5,892
Panama, Republic of & Canal Zone ....	5,122	5,274	6,207	9,216
Venezuela .....	3,831	5,257	7,880	8,211
Colombia .....	2,447	2,916	4,855	4,506
Brazil .....	2,121	1,704	1,730	2,541
Argentina .....	2,573	1,790	1,277	1,989
Other Latin American Republics .....	9,234	8,025	8,260	8,703
Total Latin American Republics ....	52,962	53,144	58,185	64,203
British West Indies .....	2,971	3,237	3,611	2,027
French West Indies .....	200	718	437	1,180
Netherlands West Indies .....	1,509	1,741	2,053	2,535
Japan .....	68,635	56,433	45,509	32,039
China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung .....	12,433	14,771	30,378	27,950
Philippine Islands .....	9,567	10,404	10,696	12,353
Other countries .....	38,690	34,484	33,920	34,569
Total agricultural products .....	797,432	827,546	655,086	516,856

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to January 29, 1941. b/ Includes trade with the Sudeten area beginning November 10, 1938; other Czecho-Slovak Provinces beginning March 18 or 19, 1939; and Memel since March 25, 1939. c/ Less than 500.



EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: United States cotton, unmanufactured  
1937-1940

Country of destination	Year ended December 31 a/			
	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Europe-</u>				
United Kingdom.....	92,045	41,945	58,457	72,811
Ireland.....	0	0	0	0
Greece.....	29	3	22	722
Sweden.....	6,051	4,345	11,016	1,603
Finland.....	2,156	2,015	1,123	3,036
U.S.S.R.....	36	0	0	7,864
Spain.....	0	147	10,202	6,400
Germany and Austria <u>b/</u> .....	52,988	18,271	9,579	0
Czechoslovakia.....	2,699	12,043	2,121	0
Italy.....	33,688	19,794	19,730	17,051
France.....	45,693	24,636	21,321	24,087
Netherlands.....	8,391	4,511	7,310	3,010
Belgium.....	11,671	6,795	8,491	4,679
Denmark.....	2,320	1,701	1,995	280
Norway.....	809	689	1,418	264
Poland and Danzig.....	12,167	10,492	4,821	0
Other Europe.....	5,361	4,414	6,050	2,390
Total Europe.....	276,104	151,601	163,636	144,197
Canada.....	18,392	12,516	15,133	18,146
<u>Latin American Republics &amp; Canal Zone-</u>				
Cuba.....	448	517	1,065	381
Mexico.....	0	0	0	0
Panama, Republic of & Canal Zone...	1	3	5	5
Venezuela.....	10	0	200	7
Colombia.....	978	1,011	1,477	1,318
Brazil.....	0	0	0	0
Argentina.....	0	0	0	0
Other Latin American Republics.....	1,087	1,080	967	904
Total Latin American Republics...	2,524	2,611	3,714	2,515
British West Indies.....	c/	c/	c/	0
French West Indies.....	0	0	0	0
Netherlands West Indies.....	0	0	0	0
Japan.....	62,616	53,221	42,816	29,922
China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung.....	1,811	3,621	14,235	11,377
Philippine Islands.....	53	119	138	339
Other countries.....	7,150	4,758	3,233	7,166
Total cotton, unmanufactured.....	368,630	228,647	242,935	213,662

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to January 29, 1941. b/ Includes trade with the Sudeten area beginning November 10, 1938; other Czechoslovakia Provinces beginning March 18 or 19, 1939; and Memel since March 25, 1939. c/ Less than 500.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: United States agricultural products  
minus cotton, unmanufactured, 1937-1940

Country of destination	Year ended December 31 a/			
	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Europe-				
United Kingdom .....	168,481	247,920	136,661	72,266
Ireland .....	7,982	23,685	6,187	3,946
Greece .....	1,124	2,692	465	3,036
Sweden .....	7,344	7,520	12,756	3,865
Finland .....	1,576	1,676	2,194	1,758
U.S.S.R. ....	697	12	1,720	3,022
Spain .....	468	317	349	122
Germany and Austria b/ .....	9,148	18,148	2,939	c/
Czecho-Slovakia .....	924	1,733	431	0
Italy .....	1,506	2,035	1,403	1,521
France .....	14,864	14,334	9,591	8,505
Netherlands .....	24,834	39,433	32,384	11,471
Belgium .....	19,066	26,444	18,431	3,584
Denmark .....	2,738	8,468	5,814	3,030
Norway .....	3,741	5,936	9,428	3,346
Poland and Danzig .....	862	862	284	0
Other Europe .....	2,977	5,828	6,752	6,620
Total Europe .....	268,132	407,049	247,769	126,092
Canada .....	47,432	81,148	43,799	51,565
Latin American Republics & Canal Zone-				
Cuba .....	21,042	20,482	20,052	22,764
Mexico .....	6,141	7,179	6,359	5,892
Panama, Republic of and Canal Zone .....	5,121	5,271	6,202	9,211
Venezuela .....	3,321	5,257	7,630	8,204
Colombia .....	1,469	1,905	3,378	3,188
Brazil .....	2,121	1,704	1,730	2,541
Argentina .....	2,576	1,790	1,277	1,989
Other Latin American Republics ...	8,147	6,945	7,293	7,899
Total Latin American Republics ..	50,488	50,533	54,471	61,688
British West Indies .....	2,311	3,287	3,611	2,027
French West Indies .....	800	718	457	1,180
Netherlands West Indies .....	1,509	1,741	2,053	2,535
Japan .....	6,069	3,262	2,693	2,117
China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung .....	10,627	11,150	16,043	16,573
Philippine Islands .....	9,314	10,285	10,558	12,014
Other countries .....	31,530	29,726	30,687	27,403
Total agricultural minus cotton ...	428,822	598,899	412,121	303,194

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to January 29, 1941. b/ Includes trade with the Sudeten area beginning November 10, 1938; other Czecho-Slovak Provinces beginning March 18 or 19, 1939; and Memel since March 25, 1939. c/ Less than 500.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of United States foreign trade in agricultural products,  
July-December 1939 and 1940

Commodity or commodity group	July-December <sup>a/</sup>			
	1939	1940	1940 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent
Agricultural products-				
Exports .....	386,907	165,861	-221,046	-57
Imports (supplementary) .....	274,764	246,162	-28,602	-10
<u>Exports</u> (domestic)				
Total exports of all commodities .....	1,725,689	1,915,838	+190,149	+11
Nonagricultural .....	1,338,782	1,749,977	+411,195	+31
Agricultural .....	386,907	165,861	-221,046	-57
Cotton, unmanufactured .....	174,500	41,301	-133,199	-76
Agricultural, other than cotton ...	212,407	124,560	-87,847	-41
Principal fruits and fruit prep..	40,585	11,017	-29,568	-73
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	37,766	16,812	-20,954	-55
Grains and flours .....	39,535	33,168	-6,367	-16
Pork and lard .....	19,545	7,569	-11,976	-61
Dairy products .....	3,956	12,567	+8,611	+218
Cottonseed & linseed cake & meal.	3,562	66	-3,496	-98
Other agricultural products .....	67,458	43,361	-24,097	-36
<u>Imports</u> (for consumption)				
Total imports of all commodities .....	1,204,427	1,297,113	+92,686	+8
Nonagricultural .....	606,236	653,080	+46,784	+8
Complementary agricultural .....	323,367	397,871	+74,504	+23
Supplementary agricultural .....	274,764	246,162	-28,602	-10
Sugar, excluding beet .....	72,333	48,274	-24,059	-33
Principal vegetable oils, expressed	22,431	20,312	-2,119	-9
Hides and skins .....	23,151	23,802	+651	+3
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	18,934	18,868	-66	- <sup>b/</sup>
Wool, unmf'd., excl. free for carpets	14,113	28,500	+14,382	+102
Cattle, dutiable .....	8,519	7,735	-784	-9
Nuts and preparations .....	8,682	8,600	-82	-1
Cheese .....	7,316	2,210	-5,106	-70
Flaxseed .....	6,379	3,768	-2,611	-41
Cotton, unmanufactured .....	4,514	4,826	+312	+7
Beef, canned, including corned ....	4,472	2,526	-1,946	-44
Molasses .....	4,360	6,510	+2,150	+49
Principal feeds and fodders .....	5,834	5,690	-144	-2
Other supplementary agricultural ..	73,721	64,541	-9,180	-12

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

<sup>a/</sup> Corrected to January 29, 1941. <sup>b/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.



DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal United States agricultural products,  
July-December 1939 and 1940

		July-December a/			
Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle .....	No.	2	2	163	208
Hogs .....	No.	1	b/	10	5
Horses .....	No.	b/	b/	151	94
Mules, asses and burros .....	No.	2	b/	477	10
Dairy products:					
Butter .....	Lb.	1,351	1,637	388	520
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, & spreads .	Lb.	528	933	112	206
Other cheese .....	Lb.	227	375	51	91
Total cheese .....	Lb.	775	1,308	163	297
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized .....	Gal.	21	244	17	123
Condensed .....	Lb.	1,316	24,386	145	2,834
Dried .....	Lb.	4,171	11,787	1,230	1,962
Evaporated .....	Lb.	15,933	95,089	1,076	6,292
Infants' foods, malted, etc. ....	Lb.	2,652	1,609	937	539
Eggs, in the shell .....	Doz.	1,426	1,859	332	496
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	3,676	4,002	586	675
Pickled or cured .....	Lb.	4,957	3,844	438	380
Canned beef, including corned .	Lb.	561	211	218	51
Total beef and veal .....	Lb.	9,314	8,057	1,242	1,106
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	19,707	6,302	2,136	691
Bacon .....	Lb.	8,488	2,003	683	290
Hams and shoulders .....	Lb.	24,250	4,725	4,361	839
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire..	Lb.	3,923	0	526	0
Pickled or salted .....	Lb.	9,253	6,460	773	477
Canned .....	Lb.	3,901	1,511	1,261	407
Total pork .....	Lb.	67,522	21,001	9,740	2,704
Mutton and lamb .....	Lb.	253	213	36	37
Poultry and game, fresh .....	Lb.	1,420	960	269	233
Sausage-					
Canned .....	Lb.	963	568	283	146
Not canned .....	Lb.	658	1,068	142	229
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured .....	Lb.	9,564	1,373	1,010	122
Canned, incl. canned poultry ..	Lb.	1,169	655	207	113
Total meats .....	Lb.	90,373	33,895	12,929	4,690

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal United States agricultural products,  
July-December 1939 and 1940- Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-December a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:</b>				1,000	1,000
<b>Meats and meat products, Con:</b>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes ..	Lb.	30	12	50	22
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	8,785	3,671	2,708	1,817
<b>Oils and fats, animal:</b>					
Lard, including neutral .....	Lb.	136,594	81,104	9,805	4,865
Oleo oil .....	Lb.	2,839	363	260	30
Oleo stock .....	Lb.	3,548	693	364	49
Stearins and fatty acids .....	Lb.	2,623	3,753	261	301
Tallow .....	Lb.	1,428	1,667	97	73
Other animal oils and fats .....	Lb.	16,776	2,545	1,252	209
Total oils and fats .....	Lb.	162,808	90,325	12,039	5,527
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</b>					
<b>Cotton and linters, unmd:</b>					
Cotton (500 lb.) .....	Bale	3,426	786	172,071	40,840
Linters (500 lb.) .....	Bale	194	23	2,429	461
<b>Fruits:</b>					
<b>Fresh-</b>					
Apples in baskets .....	Bskt.	112	41	156	54
Apples in boxes .....	Box	1,619	466	2,291	802
Apples in barrels .....	Bbl.	239	16	740	65
Grapefruit .....	Box	381	319	584	466
Lemons .....	Box	359	236	1,100	745
Oranges .....	Box	1,769	1,929	3,360	3,788
Grapes .....	Lb.	56,818	57,926	2,031	1,772
Pears .....	Lb.	87,376	20,964	2,936	764
<b>Dried-</b>					
Apples .....	Lb.	12,118	819	937	66
Apricots .....	Lb.	27,871	1,463	3,060	174
Prunes .....	Lb.	75,955	18,475	3,608	823
Raisins .....	Lb.	101,346	18,739	4,921	861
<b>Canned-</b>					
Apples and apple sauce .....	Lb.	10,876	365	472	22
Apricots .....	Lb.	27,626	368	1,846	34
Fruits for salad .....	Lb.	32,499	2,096	3,372	207
Grapefruit .....	Lb.	14,072	175	818	12
Peaches .....	Lb.	59,445	2,262	3,713	157
Pears .....	Lb.	47,894	1,440	3,506	128
Pineapples .....	Lb.	14,872	1,040	1,134	77
<b>Nuts:</b>					
Pecans .....	Lb.	1,729	269	279	95
Walnuts .....	Lb.	7,409	3,323	820	313

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal United States agricultural products,  
July-December 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-December a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:					
Grains and grain products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,843	402	1,817	225
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	217	12	149	6
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	15,440	18,844	9,456	12,286
Corn meal (196 lb.)	Bbl.	79	38	273	135
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	15,755	18,995	9,729	12,421
Malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	340	575	411	687
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	63	46	37	26
Oatmeal	Lb.	11,344	7,365	927	581
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	694	455	964	607
Rice- c/					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	4,513	6,548	76	112
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	128,226	159,478	4,059	4,546
Flour and meal	Lb.	968	41	23	1
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	86	244	70	235
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	15,201	5,945	9,329	3,990
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.)					
Wholly of U. S. wheat	Bbl.	2,781	2,310	8,996	7,067
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	1,042	769	3,912	3,271
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	3,823	3,079	12,908	10,338
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	33,167	20,415	22,237	14,328
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:					
Cottonseed cake and meal	L. ton	5	1	172	18
Linseed cake and meal	L. ton	104	1	3,390	48
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil, edible	Lb.	9,100	10,453	615	479
Coconut oil, inedible	Lb.	10,100	14,490	429	471
Corn oil	Lb.	130	63	14	7
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	3,803	370	239	28
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	6,741	5,762	559	379
Linseed oil	Lb.	2,260	2,477	221	225
Soybean oil	Lb.	7,563	6,877	551	479
Vegetable soap stock	Lb.	8,135	3,626	310	136
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	568,445	4,911	9,654	77
Other oilseeds	Lb.	907	1,658	21	62
Sugar (2,000 lb.)	Ton	80	38	4,856	2,493

Continued -



DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal United States agricultural products,  
July-December 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-December <sup>a/</sup>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured .....	Lb.	140,039	54,986	31,691	13,715
Burley .....	Lb.	6,083	1,934	1,233	483
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee ....	Lb.	12,351	6,567	1,857	1,261
Dark Virginia .....	Lb.	3,748	942	871	256
Maryland and Ohio export .....	Lb.	3,577	984	820	329
Green River .....	Lb.	364	113	51	15
One Sucker leaf .....	Lb.	1,101	29	89	5
Black fat, water baler, & dk. Af..	Lb.	3,557	1,689	720	364
Cigar leaf .....	Lb.	302	202	198	139
Perique .....	Lb.	51	14	23	6
Total leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	171,173	67,460	37,553	16,573
Tobacco, other than leaf:					
Trimmings and scrap .....	Lb.	397	155	24	9
Stems .....	Lb.	13,646	11,193	189	230
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (incl. snap beans) .	Lb.	1,433	2,378	85	89
Beans, dried .....	Lb.	31,317	25,033	1,367	953
Onions .....	Lb.	37,702	34,516	499	637
Peas, green .....	Lb.	646	622	39	32
Peas, dried .....	Lb.	12,474	10,582	630	639
Peppers .....	Lb.	229	331	13	14
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	85,390	89,872	1,322	1,060
Tomatoes, fresh .....	Lb.	7,798	10,499	252	300
Vegetables, canned .....	Lb.	36,111	19,133	2,637	1,517
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour .....	Lb.	87,344	120,926	2,253	3,687
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup) ....	Lb.	30,198	12,256	851	406
Glucose, dry (grape sugar) .....	Lb.	8,011	6,298	358	308
Hops .....	Lb.	3,639	5,230	1,335	1,924
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude .	Lb.	2,994	2,557	875	1,291
Total principal agricultural products .....				359,897	145,901
Other agricultural products .....				27,010	19,960
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .....				386,907	165,861
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ....				1,725,689	1,915,838

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

<sup>a/</sup> Corrected to January 29, 1941. <sup>b/</sup> Less than 500. <sup>c/</sup> Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour and meal."

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) INTO THE UNITED STATES: Principal agricultural products,  
July-December 1939 and 1940

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-December a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>					
<b>Animals, live:</b>					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each..	No.	37	74	571	522
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	120	136	1,586	2,000
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes....	No.	5	6	317	436
Other cattle.....	No.	105	87	6,045	4,777
Total cattle, dutiable...	No.	267	263	8,519	7,735
Cattle, free (for breeding)....	No.	6	8	535	823
Hogs (except for breeding)....	Lb.	46	53	3	3
Horses.....	No.	2	2	471	881
<b>Dairy products:</b>					
Butter.....	Lb.	562	762	135	157
Casein or lactarene.....	Lb.	15,534	12,705	873	587
Cheese-					
Swiss.....	Lb.	7,760	1,448	1,975	422
Cheddar.....	Lb.	5,245	273	655	49
Other cheese.....	Lb.	20,784	9,399	4,686	1,739
Total cheese.....	Lb.	33,789	11,120	7,316	2,210
Cream.....	Gal.	1	b/	1	1
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated....	Lb.	127	2	7	b/
Dried and malted.....	Lb.	2,457	14	123	6
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk	Gal.	15	12	3	2
<b>Eggs and egg products:</b>					
Eggs, in the shell.....	Doz.	159	117	27	24
Eggs, whole, dried.....	Lb.	30	13	11	5
Egg yolks, dried.....	Lb.	585	1,572	119	242
Egg albumen, dried.....	Lb.	200	173	53	41
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.....	Lb.	0	b/	0	b/
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep.	Lb.	3,143	3,377	4,233	5,701
Feathers, crude.....	Lb.	4,060	5,732	1,358	1,557
Hides and skins, agricultural c/..	Lb.	157,156	199,391	23,151	23,802
<b>Meats and meat products:</b>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	1,275	11,933	119	815
Pickled or cured.....	Lb.	1,232	734	88	60
Canned, including corned....	Lb.	44,867	23,270	4,472	2,526
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	Lb.	82	14	4	1

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) INTO THE UNITED STATES: Principal agricultural products,  
July-December 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-December a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:</b>					
<b>Meats and meat products, Con.:</b>					
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen.....	Lb.	1,097	2,059	209	280
Hams, shoulders, and bacon.....	Lb.	12,051	242	3,233	78
Pickled, salted, and other.....	Lb.	815	117	248	35
Poultry and game.....	Lb.	252	207	93	69
Other meats-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	866	1,549	150	219
Canned, prepared, or preserved..	Lb.	58	20	16	6
Total meats.....	Lb.	62,595	40,145	8,632	4,089
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	8,727	8,450	3,519	3,308
Tallow.....	Lb.	1,045	579	29	14
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding free in bond for carpets.....	Lb.	60,788	125,079	14,118	28,500
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</b>					
<b>Fibers, vegetable:</b>					
Cotton and linters-					
Cotton (478 lb.).....	Bale	76	69	4,033	3,635
Linters (478 lb.).....	Bale	39	84	481	1,191
Flax, unmanufactured (2,240 lb.)	Ton	3	1	1,250	524
Hemp, unmanufactured (2,240 lb.)	Ton	b/	b/	140	33
Jute & jute butts, unmf. (2,240 lb)	Ton	9	11	985	1,111
<b>Fruits:</b>					
Berries, natural state.....	Lb.	2,650	3,384	141	241
Currants.....	Lb.	2,888	855	142	44
Dates.....	Lb.	34,165	33,310	1,262	1,444
Figs.....	Lb.	4,271	1,431	287	99
Grapes.....	Cu.ft.	4	12	13	13
Limes.....	Lb.	1,502	1,617	29	33
Pineapples-					
Fresh.....		d/	d/	113	135
Prepared or preserved.....	Lb.	47,396	59,303	1,862	3,003
Raisins.....	Lb.	223	102	24	14
Olives, in brine.....	Gal.	2,713	3,416	2,001	2,503
<b>Grains and grain products:</b>					
Barley, grain (48 lb.).....	Bu.	454	1,144	170	433
Barley malt.....	Lb.	45,845	20,673	945	466
Corn, grain (56 lb.).....	Bu.	229	1,288	133	435
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.).....	Bu.	3,286	4,899	1,153	1,688
Oatmeal.....	Lb.	20	97	2	9
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain.....	Bu.	3,287	4,904	1,155	1,697

Continued -



IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) INTO THE UNITED STATES: Principal agricultural products,  
July-December 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-December a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:					
Grains and grain products, Con.:					
Rice-					
Uncleaned and paddy.....	Lb.	1,861	770	69	31
Cleaned or milled.....	Lb.	3,504	2,372	97	68
Patna.....	Lb.	636	309	19	11
Broken rice.....	Lb.	23,056	12,155	298	179
Flour,meal, polish and bran.	Lb.	709	136	23	8
Rye, grain (56 lb.).....	Bu.	0	60	0	42
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (Bu. of 60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	14	241	8	143
Other wheat grain.....	Bu.	b/	9	1	7
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba.....	Bu.	1,130	1,134	725	840
To other countries.....	Bu.	3,971	2,668	2,204	1,813
Total wheat grain.....	Bu.	5,115	4,052	2,938	2,803
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.)					
For domestic use.....	Bbl.	21	25	51	56
Free in bond for export...	Bbl.	37	36	86	80
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain.....	Bu.	5,386	4,340	3,075	2,939
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.)..	Ton	11	16	256	389
Bran, shorts, etc.- (2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation.....	Ton	209	231	3,581	3,402
Withdrawn bonded mills.....	Ton	58	37	975	672
Total bran, shorts, etc...	Ton	267	268	4,556	4,074
Hay (2,000 lb.).....	Ton	26	12	221	107
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra.....	Lb.	54,822	104,082	535	523
Cottonseed.....	Lb.	3,399	58,008	39	360
Linseed.....	Lb.	1,641	0	23	0
Soybean.....	Lb.	8,606	11,345	122	141
Other oil cake and meal.....	Lb.	9,348	17,834	82	96
Total oil cake and meal...	Lb.	77,816	191,269	801	1,120
Hops.....	Lb.	3,540	515	1,442	197
Nuts and preparations.....		d/	d/	8,682	8,600
Oils, vegetable:					
Carnauba wax.....	Lb.	6,712	5,395	2,079	2,801
Coconut oil.....	Lb.	144,304	195,422	3,646	4,048
Corn oil.....	Lb.	3,981	0	160	0
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	4,784	6,022	139	193
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	17	9	1	1

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) INTO THE UNITED STATES: Principal agricultural products,  
July-December 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-December a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
Oils, vegetable, Continued:		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
Olive oil, edible.....	Lb.	29,452	14,946	3,718	1,997
Olive oil, inedible.....	Lb.	19,854	12,743	1,327	802
Palm-kernel oil.....	Lb.	463	0	16	0
Palm oil.....	Lb.	143,784	122,643	3,216	2,081
Peanut oil.....	Lb.	852	797	64	65
Perilla oil.....	Lb.	28,222	5,333	1,305	516
Rapeseed oil.....	Gal.	709	765	237	359
Soybean oil.....	Lb.	2,396	2,089	92	76
Tung oil.....	Lb.	39,250	36,727	6,431	7,373
Oilseeds:					
Babassu nuts and kernels.....	Lb.	48,925	44,877	1,501	1,282
Castor beans.....	Lb.	79,509	120,848	1,607	2,141
Copra.....	Lb.	217,805	273,491	3,561	2,703
Flaxseed (56 lb.).....	Bu.	5,265	3,879	6,379	3,768
Palm nuts and kernels.....	Lb.	1,881	14,539	26	105
Poppyseed.....	Lb.	2,930	643	268	63
Rapeseed.....	Lb.	3,417	1,693	94	34
Sesame seed.....	Lb.	5,847	4,961	197	150
Soybeans.....	Lb.	84	37	3	2
Seeds, except oilseeds.....		d/	d/	2,801	788
Spices (supplementary).....	Lb.	9,920	6,224	1,204	1,065
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar, excluding beet(2,000 lb)	Ton	1,729	1,291	72,333	48,274
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption	Gal.	95,052	127,436	3,237	5,726
Other molasses & sugar sirup	Gal.	6,855	4,789	1,133	784
Total molasses.....	Gal.	101,907	132,225	4,360	6,510
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf.....	Lb.	31,659	34,182	17,419	17,961
Scrap.....	Lb.	12,163	5,789	1,473	891
Stems, not cut, etc.....	Lb.	1,308	567	42	16
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans-					
Dried.....	Lb.	3,055	2,984	106	117
Green or unripe.....	Lb.	979	1,645	28	45
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried..	Lb.	3,816	4,245	151	168
Garlic.....	Lb.	487	447	15	28
Lentils and lupines.....	Lb.	1,815	4,258	76	178
Onions.....	Lb.	2,442	3	43	b/
Peas, except cow- and chickpeas-					
Dried .....	Lb.	212	185	6	5
Green or unripe.....	Lb.	2	8	b/	1
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	49,377	16,391	831	236

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) INTO THE UNITED STATES: Principal agricultural products,  
July-December 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-December a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations, Con.:		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
Tapioca, crude, flour, and prepared	Lb.	198,531	191,971	3,195	3,842
Tomatoes, fresh.....	Lb.	8,435	13,132	182	248
Turnips and rutabagas.....	Lb.	64,904	58,529	516	429
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms.....	Lb.	442	59	95	18
Peas.....	Lb.	163	13	14	1
Tomatoes.....	Lb.	21,060	1,570	872	79
Argols, tartar, and wine lees.....	Lb.	7,926	10,739	531	1,035
Wines.....	Gal.	2,297	1,372	5,260	3,310
Total principal supplementary.....				255,561	230,312
Other supplementary.....				19,203	15,850
Total supplementary.....				274,764	246,162
COMPLEMENTARY					
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw.....	Lb.	29,735	29,003	77,726	74,870
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond..	Lb.	63,377	55,277	13,002	12,230
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas.....	Bunch	27,793	26,054	14,717	14,539
Coffee.....	Lb.	1,022,782	1,032,091	67,960	56,736
Cocoa or cacao beans.....	Lb.	281,621	453,372	12,083	18,883
Tea.....	Lb.	51,210	50,054	10,569	10,797
Spices (excluding supplementary)	Lb.	60,605	34,284	5,734	4,752
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (excl. sup.)		d/	d/	6,897	8,463
Oils, essential & distilled(" " )		d/	d/	3,318	2,492
Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb. ton)					
Kapok, unmanufactured.....	Ton	6	5	1,302	945
Manila, unmanufactured.....	Ton	28	30	2,652	2,597
Sisal and henequen, unmfed.....	Ton	68	66	5,022	5,276
Rubber, crude:					
Milk of, or latex.....	Lb.	36,902	33,577	6,356	6,624
Guayule.....	Lb.	2,681	4,168	261	381
Other rubber, crude.....	Lb.	573,039	1,008,778	93,098	174,616
Total rubber, crude.....	Lb.	612,622	1,046,523	99,715	181,621
Total principal complementary....				320,697	394,201
Other complementary.....				2,670	3,670
Total complementary.....				323,367	397,871
Total supplementary.....				274,764	246,162
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....				598,131	644,033
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES...				1,204,427	1,297,113

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to January 29, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins" reported in pieces only. d/ Reported in value only.



### Quantity Index Numbers

Beginning in this issue, the regular trade tables include compilations based on new index numbers of the value of foreign trade in agricultural products. (See page 191.) A detailed statement of the method of compilation and classifications included in these indexes will be released shortly. The old index number series on the volume of agricultural exports has been discontinued.

The following table shows the old index numbers for December with the comparisons that have been regularly used for the preceding months:

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation, December 1940, with comparisons (July 1909 - June 1914 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	November		December		July-Dec. average a/		
	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940	1939	1940
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
All commodities.....	56	22	54	75	20	76	29
Cotton fiber, including linters..	54	13	37	78	11	82	18
All commodities except cotton...	52	35	78	58	33	67	43
Tobacco, unmanufactured <u>b/</u> ....	77	30	143	82	50	94	40
Fruits.....	111	38	247	112	102	226	70
Grains and grain products.....	43	48	88	54	29	70	54
Wheat, including flour.....	43	42	75	27	24	62	38
Cured pork <u>c/</u> .....	12	4	17	30	4	20	4
Lard <u>d/</u> .....	76	30	42	41	27	58	34
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Based on monthly index numbers not adjusted for seasonal variations.

b/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc.

c/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

d/ Beginning January 1, 1938, included neutral lard.